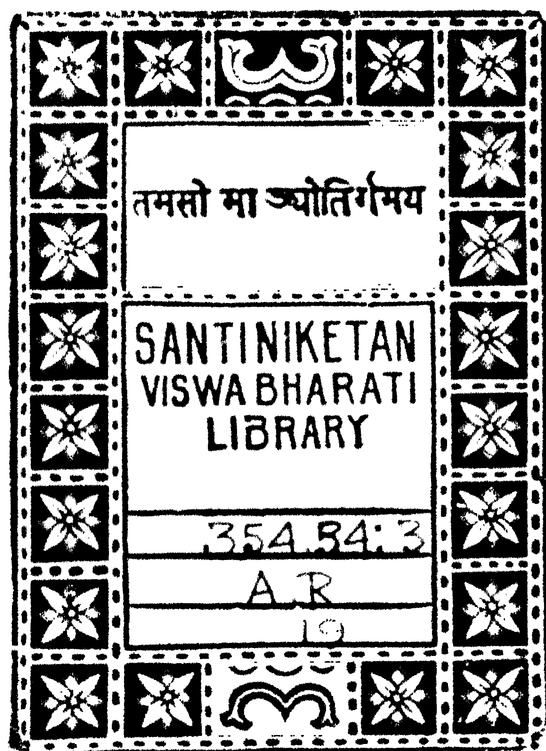


Published by order of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar

Baroda Administration Report 1918-1919



BOMBAY
THE PRESIDENCY PRINTING PRESS
1920

HUZUR CUTCHERRY,

Baroda, 1*st April 1920.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Baroda State for the year 1918-19.

Financially the year proved disastrous. The monsoon of 1918 completely failed in Gujarat and Kathiawad and acute scarcity conditions prevailed throughout Your Highness' dominions. Famine had to be declared in the Amreli District and the Petlad and Bhadran Mahals of West Baroda District. Large amounts of Land revenue had to be suspended and liberal remissions granted to the cultivators; who were also helped with generous advances of Tagavi loans to enable them to tide over the distress. These agricultural loans and loans for installation of Power Pumps and for the sinking of wells served a very useful purpose as moral tonics in maintaining the agricultural prosperity of the Raj. Relief works were opened at the proper time; but except in Okhamandal, where the peoples' power of resistance has been wellnigh worn out under the pressure of repeated visitations of famine, these works failed to attract any large volume of labour. Fodder famine was equally acute; but timely operations for grass cutting in the Naosari Forests saved the situation.

The general shortage of production of food crops throughout the country led to the adoption by the Government of India of the policy of Control and prevention of interprovincial transport of wheat, rice and other food-stuffs;

and our State had to adopt a similar policy of issuing priority certificates for the supply of Railway waggons for the transport of such controlled traffic in food grains. The task of controlling prices of food and other commodities of every day use proved enormously difficult in the face of profiteering propensities and the general lack of any feeling of civic obligation. In the absence of any local trade enterprise, the work ot supplying the public with food grains at controlled prices had to be entrusted to a public spirited firm which had large business dealings with various provinces in British India and which originally hailed from Pattan in Your Highness' dominions. The whole business was successfully steered through to the benefit both of the consumers and the State.

Prices continued to rule abnormally high; their high range beat all past records and far excelled the pitch attained during the dire famine of 1899. The lot of the salaried classes was far from enviable and signs were not wanting of distress and grumbling in the rank and file of Your Highness' Army. Your Highness generously went to their succour and gave them liberal help by opening cheap grain shops for the benefit of all the men in the Army, their relatives and the Camp followers. These cheap grain shops had to be prolonged and continued even after the close of the year and they cost upwards of Rs. 1,10,000 to the Military Budget. Scarcity allowances to all menials and petty clerks absorbed over Rs. 6,71,783 from the State Exchequer.

The Great War ended with the Armistice signed on 11th, November 1918; and though Peace has been declared, there has been little peace on the surface of the earth. Great world problems are being reconstructed and old re-

lations readjusted amidst endless struggles between Capital and Labour, between Individualism and Collectivism. What with the great fall in production and productivity on the European Continent, the destruction of shipping and the slow replacement of all means of transport, the problem of rapid importation of machinery and stores from England has remained unsolved. There has been a great industrial awakening in the country and the Baroda State has had also its share in this general trade activity. Several Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Oil Mills, Cement Factories, factories for the manufacture of Alkalis, tanneries and a number of other industrial concerns are being started in consequence of this industrial revival ; but machinery is slow to come and difficult to order. Your Highness has generously extended sympathetic support and largeminded concessions to these pioneers of industries and it is hoped many more trading concerns will follow in their wake.

The programme of Railway construction, of Public works, of Water Works and Drainage has also suffered from the same difficulty of getting stores and material from abroad. Building rates have gone up so high and labour has become so abnormally scarce that our buildings had to be kept going only at a creeping pace. The problem of financing projects of Water Supply and Drainage at their present prohibitive estimates of cost has taxed our Municipalities and Local Boards to an unprecedented degree. Progress has therefore necessarily been slow.

A terrible wave of the Influenza pandemic swept the country from one end to the other in October 1918 and a large number of people were carried away by this scourge. The Medical Department was ably and loyally helped by the

State Educational Department in fighting the campaign against this pest and their endeavours to save life and relieve suffering were worthy of the department.

The Sanitary Department is now being re-organised and made self-contained. With Your Highness' liberal subsidy of two lakhs to the Local Boards, the work of extending medical relief to villages and hamlets is being successfully organised. This generous help is being much appreciated and has evoked an equally generous outburst of public charity for the relief of human distress. Your Highness' princely donation of ten lakhs has materially helped your Officers in extending relief to the distressed populace throughout this year of dire calamity in a number of ways. The response of philanthropic charity has been commensurate in return and it is a matter of general gratification that these public services have been generously appreciated and encouraged by Your Highness.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

MANUBHAI NANDSHANKAR

DEWAN.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

VIII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

PAGE.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

A.—The State of Baroda.

Territorial Divisions.

1. The State of Baroda comprises an area of 8,182 square miles. It is divided into 4 distinct blocks cut off from each other by large tracts of British Territory or of other native states. The southern District of Naosari lies near the mouth of the river Tapti, and is interlaced with villages under the Surat Collectorate. To the north of the Narbada river is the Central District of Baroda containing the capital. Further up and to the north of Ahmedabad lies the District of Kadi with its historical towns of Pattan and Sidhapur and numerous archaeological remains. Far to the west in Kathiawar lie tracts of land isolated and separated from each other comprising the District of Amreli.

Area and Population.

2. The area and population of the four Districts show considerable variation as shown in the table below. The figures given are those of the Census of 1911 :—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of towns.	Number of villages.
Baroda	1,898	6,86,900	16	921
Kadi	3,023	8,32,162	14	1,076
Naosari	1,914	3,35,467	6	762
Amreli	1,347	1,78,269	6	296
Total ...	8,182	20,32,798	42	3,055

3. Out of a total population of two millions and over, more than four-fifths, or 16,96,146, were Hindus. The Mahomedans numbered, 1,60,137 or about one-thirteenth. Tribes of animistic faiths numbered 1,15,411. The Jains numbered 43,462, the Parsis 7,955 and the Christians 7,293.

Religious denominations.

4. During the year under report there were ten Municipalities, the number remaining the same as in the previous year. There was an addition of one Vishishta Panchayet to the existing number of 31 of the last year, thus bringing the total to 32; these institutions combine the functions of village Boards with some of those of Municipalities. The number of village Boards was 2,318 as against 2,319 for the last year.

Municipalities, Vishishtha Panchayats and Village Boards.

5. By occupation, the population was classed in the Census of 1911 as under :—

Occupation of the people

1.	Exploitation of the surface of the earth	...65·6	per cent.
2.	Industry	...12·3	„
3.	Transport	... ·8	„
4.	Trade	... 6·4	„
5.	Public Force	... 1·3	„
6.	Public Administration	... 1·9	„
7.	Professions and liberal arts... ...	... 3·7	„
8.	Persons living on their income ...	... ·4	„
9.	Domestic service	... ·2	„
10.	Insufficiently described occupations ...	... 7·0	„
11.	Unproductive	... ·4	„

B.—The Central Administration.

(*a*) THE MINISTER.

The minister and the Naeb Dewans.

6. Mr. Manubhai Nundshankar Mehta M.A., L.L.B., continued as Minister during the whole year and carried on the administration with the assistance of two Naeb Dewans one for Judicial and the other for Revenue and allied Branches. Dewan Bahadur Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaekwad Bar-at-Law and Mr. V. Y. Vanikar M.A. held these positions respectively during the year.

Dignity conferred on the Minister.

7. On the 3rd of June 1919, His Majesty the King Emperor of India was graciously pleased to confer the dignity of C. S. I. on the Minister, Mr. Manubhai Nundshankar Mehta, M. A., LL. B.

(*b*) REORGANISATION IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Re-organisation.

8. As reported in the Administration Report for 1916–17 Messrs Mukerjea B.A. (Oxon) and Waman Dalal, B.A. were sent on deputation first to the Madras Secretariat in September-October 1916 and on their return they submitted a printed report embodying principles of re-organisation in the Central Government. This report was circulated among all Heads of Departments of the State and their opinions and detailed criticisms were invited. On the 23rd June 1917, the same Officers were again deputed to study the system of procedure obtaining in the Mysore Secretariat. On their return, they submitted a Rejoinder Report on the 22nd October 1917, in which they replied to the various criticisms

made on their Report and revised their proposals in some details in the light of these criticisms and of their Mysore experience. The matter was thereupon submitted to the Huzur for final orders. This new system came into force from the 1st of March 1919.

Constitution of the Office.

9. Upto the end of February 1919, Mr. S. V. Mukerjea held the charge of the Secretary to the Council under the control and supervision of the Minister with a separate establishment of his own. From the 1st of March 1919 this new system coming into force the Foreign Office was completely separated from the rest of the Minister's Office and constituted into a self-contained section with its own Secretary for Political affairs Mr. V. D. Satghare B. A. LL. B. worked during the year as Political Secretary. The rest of the Minister's Offices—the Council and the Vernacular Branch—were amalgamated into a Central Office or Huzur Cutcherry. The Issue Branch of the Huzur Kamdar's Office (the Office of the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb) was also absorbed into that Central Office.

Sections of the Central Office.

10. The Central Office was divided for purposes of casework into three Sections, A, B, and C, between which all Heads of correspondence which were received from the Departments were distributed. Each section was under an Assistant, with Shirestedars, Assistant Shirestedars, Registry clerks and Indexer. Mr. S. V. Mukerjea B. A., (Oxon.) who had been Secretary to the Council was appointed in charge of the B Section, Mr. S. K. Nayampalli B.A., L.L.B., who had been Superintendent of the Dewan's Vernacular

Branch, was appointed to the C Section and Mr. S. R. Shinde, B.A., LL.B., an Officer from the Judicial Department was put in charge of the Judicial section (A). The Office section called D was placed under the immediate superintendence of the Assistant, Section C.

11. Each of these Assistants is designated as Assistant to the Minister and is given disciplinary powers of the Subha over his staff in matters of leave, punishments and Office details; while Mr. Mukerjea who had proposed the scheme was given the general direction of the working of the New system under the Dewan.

Assistants to the Minister.

The pays of the clerks and Shiristedars were improved and the grade of the lowest paid mechanical clerk was fixed at Rs. 25 to Rs. 40.

12. The Procedure of work was based generally on what is known as the Madras disposal system, suitably modified under which the unit of registry was made identical with the unit of record and in order to facilitate the disposal of a case, the continuous note-file was introduced.

Procedure of work.

(*c*) THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

13. At the end of the year the constitution of the Council was made up of the Dewan as President, the Judicial Naeb Dewan as first Councillor and Revenue Naeb Dewan as the second Councillor.

Executive Council.

14. In Council cases, each of the Assistants to the Minister worked as Secretary to the Council for his departments under the instructions and directions of the Dewan.

Secretary & the Council.

15. The Council had to deal with a greater volume of work than heretofore; it held 26 meetings including special ones as against 22 in the previous year. The total number of subjects considered was 1723 as against 1297 of the last year. Of these 1529 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 194 as against 176 of the previous year. Of the matters disposed of, 1274 were cases dealt with by the Council within its own powers and 255 were submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb with its opinion. It may also be mentioned that 55 matters were referred to the Council by His Highness against 28 in the preceding year.

Work.

(*d*) THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

16. The Legislative Council called the "Dhara Sabha" was composed of 25 members including the Dewan who is the President. The constitution of the Sabha is as follows :—

Constitution.

The President	1
Ex-Officio members...	4
Official Nominated members ...	6
Non-Official nominated members ...	5
Elected	10
	26

17. During the year under report the Legislative Council held three sittings. The Transfer of Property Validating bill and the Banker's Books Evidence bill were introduced for discussion at the first session which was held on

Meetings of the Legislative Council.

the 10th October 1918. Besides these, there were other bills ready for submission to the Legislative Council but they could not be taken up at the other two sessions. However it is gratifying to note that the members always continued to take lively interest in the proceedings of the council, as may be seen from the number of interpellations, resolutions of general public interest and motions for permission to introduce bills before the Council.

(c) HUZUR APPEAL BRANCH.

18. The work of this branch, which was formerly done by the Huzur Kamdar, was transferred to the Legal Remembrancer during the year under report.

(i) HUZUR NYAYA SABHA.

The Huzur Nyaya Sabha and its work.

19. The Varisht Court is the highest tribunal in the State but the power of revising the decisions of that court has been reserved to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb who is advised in the exercise of this power by a Committee composed of not less than three members, the Legal Remembrancer, a Judge of Varisht Court not connected with the case under Appeal and the Huzur Kamdar are usually members of this Committee. They hold their sessions four times in the year and generally continue to work till the cases ready for hearing are disposed of. They gave a regular hearing to the parties concerned and tender their advice to His Highness who passes the final decision. The following statement shows the work done by this Appeal Branch during the years 1917-18 and 1918-19.

Nature of cases.	Arrears of the last year.		New files.		Disposal during the year		Pending at the end of the year.	
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Appeals:—								
(*a*) Civil	26	32	14	12	8	7	32	37
(*b*) Criminal ...	10	3	9	4	16	2	3	5
Extraordinary Applications:—								
(*a*) Civil... ...	21	6	18	12	33	7	6	11
(*b*) Criminal ...	9	3	32	14	38	12	3	5
Total ...	66	44	73	42	95	31	44	55

Out of the 37 Civil Appeals that remained pending at the end of the year 11 were pending orders, 16 were pending hearing, 9 were not ready for hearing owing to the non-service of summons and one was pending opinion. As regards Criminal Appeals, all of them remained pending orders. 16 Applications (11 Civil & 5 Criminal) were pending because the Pleaders had applied for postponement.

(*ii*) The Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat.

Bench for Departmental Appeals.

20. A Bench generally consisting of the Legal Remembrancer, Huzur Kamdar and one or more additional members specially appointed by His Highness hears appeals against the decisions of the Head of the Departments, the Minister and the Council in certain specified administrative matters and submits such cases to the Huzur for orders with its opinion.

21. There were 77 Appeals in arrears at the beginning of the year and 288 new ones were filed during the year. Out of all these, 159 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 146 at the close of the year.

The work done in the year.

41 Appeals were sent up to the Huzur with the opinion of the Bench for final disposal, of which 28 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 13 at the end of the year. In 23 Appeals disposed of by the Huzur and the Council, the opinion of the Bench was confirmed.

(*f*) THE HUZUR KAMDAR.

22. Besides attending to the Secretarial work of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, and obtaining his orders re: official matters sent up to him, the Huzur Kamdar has to take part in certain special appellate functions: he is a member of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha, and the Khatanihaya Sadar Adalat.

Duties of the Huzur Kamdar.

23. Mr. W. B. Padgaokar, B.A., L.L.B., continued to be in charge of the office as Huzur Kamdar from 1-8-1918 to 15-2-1919, when after his sad demise the place was held by Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar, B.A., L.L.B. Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji Bar-at-Law worked as Joint Huzur Kamdar from 26-8-1918, to 14-5-1919, and Messrs. V. G. Pendse, B. A., and V. G. Modi, B.A., L.L.B., worked as Assistant Huzur Kamdar for varying periods of the year.

Personnel.

24. During the years under report, the work of the Huzur Sadar Adalat and of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha was transferred to the Nyaya Mantri's Office from 22nd November 1918.

Change in the constitution.

C.—The Palace.

Touring in the Punjab.

25. After Her Highness the Maharani Saheb's visit to Poona with Maharaj Kumar Dhairiya-silrao during the latter half of the month of September 1918, Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani left Baroda on 30-9-1918 for Mussoori, from where after a stay of about a fortnight, they returned to Dehradun. On the 17th of November 1918 Their Highnesses motored down to Delhi which they left for Baroda on 20-11-1918. His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Raja Prithvipal Sing, Rana Gyan Jung Bahadur of Tehri and other well-known Gentlemen of the locality called on His Highness at Mussoori and Dehradun. While at the latter place His Highness paid visits to the X Rays Institute, Forest Research Institute and College, Office of the Inspector General of Trigonometrical surveys of India, and the club. In Delhi Sir Shanker Nair called on His Highness the Maharaja Sahib and His Excellency the Viceroy invited His Highness to dinner at the Government House on 19-11-1918.

Touring in the State territory.

Sankheda.

26 Accompanied by the Dewan Saheb, His Highness left Baroda on 10-1-1919 by a Special train from Vishwamitri for Padwan in the Sankheda Taluka with a view to inspect the newly constructed Motipura Tonkhla Railway line, the Main River bridge, and Motipura and Songir quarries. On the same day, the Thakores of Naswadi and Agar called on His Highness and offered Chhabdis and Pan Supari. The next morning His Highness visited Naswadi, where a hearty welcome was given to him.

In the afternoon His Highness trollied upto Sankheda, and then stayed at Bhadarpur from 11-1-19 to 14-1-1919. During this tour, almost every morning and evening His Highness went out riding to the neighbouring villages to have a look at the condition of the crops. With the same object in view His Highness travelled up to Chandod on 13-1-1919.

Bhadarpur.

On 14-1-1919, in the morning, His Highness held the Sankrant Durbar at Bhadarpur and in the evening he left the place for Malsar by a Special train. Next he went to Waghodia. The following day, His Highness reached Ajwa in the evening and motored to Baroda in the afternoon of 16-1-1919.

Malsar.

Again for a period of five days from 15-1-1919 to 29-1-1919 His Highness toured round the Savli Taluka, and visited Savli, Sandhasal and the villages round about.

Savli.

His Highness was pleased to extend his tours to the Kadi District, too, for which he left Baroda on 14-2-1919, reached Mehsana the same evening, stayed there till 18-2-1919, visiting in the meanwhile Jagudan Farm and Visnagar, started from Mehsana on 18-2-1919 in the afternoon, and reached Baroda the same evening.

Kadi District.

During these tours, His Highness received Chhabdis and Pansupari from Local officers, Municipalities, Mahajans and merchants. In his usual solicitude for the welfare of his subjects he gave audience, wherever he went, to local Patels, Matadars and others so as to enable them to explain freely their needs and complaints to their benign ruler.

27. His Highness went to Nandod on the 20th February 1919 *via* Chandod for performing the opening ceremony of a newly built Hospital at Nandod. On the opposite of the Chandod across the river Narbada, His Highness was received by His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla. The function being over on 21-2-1919, His Highness returned the next day to Baroda *via* Ankleshwar by a special train.

Trip to Nandod.

28. His Highness went to Bombay on the 2nd April 1919 for performing the opening ceremony of the Branch of the Bank of Baroda. On 5-4-19 His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, and His Excellency returned the visit the same day.

Bombay.

29. During this trip, His Highness paid a short visit to Naosari on 9-4-1919, and staying there a couple of days, returned to Bombay on 12-4-1919 where he lunched with Lord Jellicoe at the Admirality House on 16-4-1919 and also attended the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan giving a donation of Rs. 5,000/ towards the advancement of Hindi Literature.

Naosari & Bombay.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Raja Saheb of Mudhol, Dewan Bahadur V. P. Madhav Rao, Mr. Kershaspji and the Honorable Pandit Madan Mohan Malvia called on His Highness during his stay in Bombay.

30. During the hot season, Their Highnesses went to Kashmir for a change leaving Baroda on 2-6-1919. Their Highnesses stayed at Gulmarg for about two months and left the place for Baroda on 6-8-1919. Visits were exchanged with H. H.

Kashmir.

The Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu and also with the Resident of Kashmir who was also invited to dinner.

Raja Sir Daljit Sing and H. H. the Navab Saheb of Bhaulpur were among the distinguished visitors during His Highness's stay at Kashmir.

Auspicious occasion.

31. The sacred thread ceremony of Shrimant Pratapsinh Raje took place on the 19th of March 1919 at the Lalbag Palace.

Condolence.

32. On the occasion of the death of H. H. Sir Bhavsingji K.C.S.I. Maharaja of Bhavnagar on the 17th July 1919 a Dukhavata was sent.

Visitors.

33. Among the distinguished guests that visited Baroda during the year under report may be mentioned Srimant Narayanarao Govindarao alias Babasahib Ghorpade Chief of Ichalkaranji. His Highness the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, Shriraja Sir Harsing Dhiraj K.C.S.I. of Shahpur (Mewad) and Their Highnesses the Raja Saheb and Rani Saheb of Rajpipla State.

Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

34. An important event of the year was the visit paid by His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Chelmsford, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.B.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India to His Highness the Maharaja at his Capital. As on the last occasion of the Viceregal visit, the Makarpura Palace was placed at the disposal of His Excellency during his stay at Baroda which extended for two days viz. the 24th and 25th March 1919. General O. D. Rigg Commanding the Baroda Army and Capt. Krishnarao N. Panemanglor A. D. C. were appointed as Special Duty Officers to look after the comforts of the Viceregal Party during the period of their stay in Baroda.

At 7 A. M. on Monday the 24th March 1919, His Excellency the Viceroy was met at the Samlaya Station on the borders of Baroda territory by a deputation consisting of the Minister, Baroda State and the First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda who had travelled from Baroda by the Northern Express leaving in the early hours of the morning. The Viceregal special thereafter left Samlaya at 7-20 A.M. and steamed into the Baroda Station precisely at 8 A. M. His Excellençy was accompanied by LT. COL. R. E. Holland, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Secretary, J. L. Maffey ESQ, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary, LT. COL. R. Verney, Military Secretary, LT. COL. N. Austen Smith, C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon to the Viceroy, Major R. D Alexander, A.D.C., CAPTAIN C. M. G. Gordon Ives A. D. C., Captain O. Wakeman, A.D.C. and others.

On alighting from his Saloon, His Excellency was received by His Highness the Maharaja when a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired by the State Artillery and the British Guard of Honour furnished by the 2/109th Indian Infantry drawn up on the platform presented Arms.

His Highness then introduced Maharaj-Kumars Jaisinhrao and Shivajirao to His Excellency. The Resident thereafter introduced the British Military Officers and his own staff to the Viceroy. After that he introduced the nobles and high officials of the State present at the Station.

His Excellency then inspected the British Guard of Honour. Afterwards as His Excellency approached the steps of the Railway Station, the State Guard of Honour drawn up there presented Arms. His Excellency accompanied by His Highness then inspected the State Guard of Honour.

His Excellency, His Highness and the Viceregal party then left for Makarpura in Motor-Cars in the following order :—

1ST CAR.

His Exellency the Viceroy.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

2ND CAR.

The Political Secretary.
The Resident.
A. D. C. to the Viceroy.

3RD CAR.

The Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

The Minister, Baroda State.
A. D. C. to the Viceroy.

4TH CAR.

The Surgeon to the Viceroy.
First Assistant to the Resident.
A. D. C. to the Viceroy.

5TH CAR.

Sardars, etc.

As the Viceregal procession passed, the troops and Police lining the route saluted His Excellency. When His Excellency reached the Makarpura Palace, a Royal Salute of

31 guns was fired by the State Artillery and a Guard of Honour furnished by the 1st Garrison Battallion South Stafford Regiment of British Infantry presented Arms to His Excellency. After taking leave of His Excellency, His Highness started to return to the Laxmi Vilas Palace when the Guard of Honour presented Arms to Highness.

At 10-30 A. M. on the same day, four of the Principal Officers of the State called at the Viceregal residence to inquire after His Excellency's health. They were received by the Political Secretary, the Military Secretary and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp. At parting Pansupari was given to them by the Political Secretary. The ceremonies on the occasion of their arrival were repeated at their departure.

At 12 noon, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb accompanied by the Resident, the Minister and the leading nobles and high officers of the State paid a formal visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at the Makarpura Palace. On this occasion the following programme was observed.

"At 12 noon, on Monday, the 24th March 1919, His Excellency the Viceroy will receive a visit from His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, at the Makarpura Palace.

"The Officer Commanding at Baroda, with his staff, will be present.

"A deputation consisting of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign and Political Department and an Aide-de-Camp will start from the Viceregal residence at 11-30 A. M. for the purpose of escorting His Highness from his Palace (Lakshmi Vilas.)

"His Highness will be accompanied by the Resident at Baroda and by the Minister and the principal nobles and Officials of the State, the entire retinue not exceeding twelve in number.

"On alighting from his motor car, His Highness will be met by an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, who, with the deputation, will lead him up the steps. The Political Secretary will receive His Highness at the top of the steps and conduct him to the reception room.

"The Viceroy will receive His Highness within the reception room at a distance of one pace from the threshold and will conduct him to a seat at his right hand.

"On the right of the Gaekwar will sit the Resident, and beyond him. the Minister and His Highness' Nobles and Officials according to their rank.

"On the left of the Viceroy will sit the Political Secretary, the Private and the Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, the Officer Commanding at Baroda, the Under-Secretary, His Excellency's Personal Staff, the Resident's staff and the Military Staff.

"After a short conversation, the Minister and the Nobles and Officials accompanying His Highness will be introduced to the Viceroy by the Resident, and will offer nazars of five gold mohars each, which will be touched and remitted.

"At the close of the interview, attar and pan will be given by the Viceroy to the Gaekwar; by the Political Secretary to His Highness's Minister and the three principal members of His Highness's suite; and by the Under-Secretary to the others.

"The ceremonies at the Gaekwar's departure will be the same as those observed at His Highness's arrival.

"During the interview a band will play outside the Viceregal residence.

"A Guard of honour of British Infantry will be drawn up in front of the Viceregal residence, and will salute His Highness on arrival and departure.

"The short length of the road from the lodge gates of the palace grounds to the palace itself will be lined by the 2-109th Infantry.

"A salute of 21 guns will be fired by His Highness's Artillery on the arrival and departure of the Gaekwar.

"The deputation will accompany His Highness to his residence.

"Full dress uuiform (white) will be worn. (Military Officers who do not possess white uniform will wear Field Service Order Khaki). Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress."

At this reception, Shrimant Raj Kumars Jaisinhrao and Shivajirao Gaekwad were present. They were seated next on the right to the Resident. They were introduced to His Excellency by His Highness. The Maharaja-Kumars rose and bowed to His Excellency from their chairs. They were garlanded by His Excellency the Viceroy who also gave them Attar and Pan himself. No Nazar was presented by them to His Excellecy.

At the Durbar His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Maharaja sat on a Silver Sofa.

At 3-15 p. m. in the afternoon on the same day His Excellency returned the visit of His Highness at the Laxmi Vilas Palace. The Durbar was held in the grand hall of the Palace where a Silver Sofa was placed on a dais for His Excellency and His Highness. The programme followed on the occasion was as under :—

"At 3-15 p. m. on Monday, the 24th March 1919, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will return the visit of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda."

"The Officer Commanding at Baroda, with his staff, will be present."

"A deputation, consisting of the four principal officers of the Baroda State, will wait on the Viceroy at the Makarpura Palace, at 2-55 p. m. precisely, to conduct His Excellency to the Gaekwar's Palace (Lakshmi Vilas)."

"His Excellency the Viceroy will leave his residence at 3-5 p. m , under a Salute, of 31 guns, fired by His Highness the Gaekwar's Artillery, and will be attended by the Political Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy the Under Secretary in the Foreign aud Political Department, and His Excellency's Personal Staff."

"The Gaekwar accompanied by the Resident, will receive the Viceroy as His Excellency alights from his motor car at His Highness's Palace, and will conduct him to the reception room and to a seat at his righthand."

"On the right of the Viceroy will sit the Political Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy the Officer Commanding at Baroda, the Under Secretary, His Excellency's Personal Staff, the Resident's Staff, and the Military Staff."

"On the left of the Gaekwar will sit the Resident, and beyond him, the Minister, and such of His Highness's Nobles and Officials as are entitled to a seat in Durbar according to their rank."

"After a short conversation, the Minister, and those of the Gaekwar's Nobles and Officials who are entitled to the honour, will be presented to the Viceroy by the Resident, and will offer Nazars of five gold mohars each, which will be touched and remitted."

"At the close of the interview, attar and pan will be presented by the Gaekwar to the Viceroy, to the Resident, and to the Political Secretary; His Highness's Minister will present attar and pan to the other British officers present.

"The ceremonies which attended the Viceroy's arrival will be repeated at His Excellency's departure."

"The Gaekwar's troops will line the approach to His Highness's Palace, and will salute as His Excellency passes. A guard of honour of His Highness's troops will be drawn up at the Palace, and will salute His Excellency on his arrival and departure."

"A Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired by His Highness's artillery on the arrival and departure of His Excellency."

"The deputation will accompany His Excellency to his residence."

"Full Dress Uniform (white) will be worn. (Military Officers who do not possess white uniform will wear Field

Service Order Khaki). Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress."

Shrimant Maharaj-Kumars Jaisinhrao and Shivajirao were present at this Durbar also. They sat next to the Resident to the left below the dais. His Highness introduced them to His Excellency when they rose and bowed to His Excellency from their chairs. No Nazar was presented by them.

At 8-30 P. M. the same evening a State Banquet was held in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy and staff in the Durbar Hall of the Laxmi Vilas Palace to which the European ladies and gentlemen of the Station and the leading Indian Officers of the State were invited. The road from the gates of the L. V. Palace to the Leheripura gate were lined by troops. The principal buildings along the route from Makarpura and the grounds of the L. V. Palace were tastefully illuminated. The Banquet Hall itself was most effectively illuminated and specially decorated for the occasion.

During the Banquet the State Band and a Concert of Indian Musicians played alternately.

After dessert, His Highness the Maharaja proposed the health of His Majesty the King Emperor in the following speech:—

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

"It is now my proud privilege to ask you to join me in honouring the Toast of His Majesty the King Emperor.

"The Princes and Peoples of India have, in the past years of War, shown to the World, in no uncertain manner, that their loyalty to the Person and Throne of His Majesty stands fast in storm and stress, and is built on the surest of sure foundations.

"As it has been, so will it be, whatever may betide. Unitedly, with a sincerity, which mere words cannot express. We pray that His Majesty may have long life and completeness of happiness, secure in the possession of the love of his peoples throughout the world, surely guarded by devoted fleets and armies, and, with his unceasing labours for the good of his Empire, rewarded by its constant and increasing prosperity.

His Highness then proposed the health of His Excellency the Viceroy in the following words:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I rise now to perform the most pleasant duty of proposing the health of my illustrious guest His Excellency the Viceroy.

"It is a very real pleasure to me that His Excellency has been able to find time—I am sure we all wish that it had been longer—to visit me here in my Capital, and, Your Excellency, I beg you to be sure that in saying this, I am using the language, not of mere formal courtesy, but of true sincerity.

"I have a lively memory of many pleasant hours spent in Your Excellency's hospitable home, and I rejoice to have this opportunity of receiving you as my honoured guest.

"Her Highness and I feel a sense of genuine regret that Her Excellency is not with us to-day, but the fact that she is enjoying a well-earned rest and change, after so many trying years of work, reconciles us to her absence. We hope that Her Excellency will return greatly benefitted by the change, and that we may have an opportunity of welcoming her here in the future.

"Now that the War, in which the indissoluble nature of the ties which link the States of India to the British Empire has been so strikingly manifested, has ended in such signal success, we are confronted by political and social problems, the unravelment of which will present many difficulties, and will call for the exercise of the highest statesmanship. It is indeed fortunate, that, at this juncture, India should have at the helm one who has made a life-long study of such questions, and, in particular, of the great problem of education—than which there is none nearer nearer to my heart, and none, if I am permitted to express the opinion, more important to the present and future welfare of India. By education, I mean the adequate training of the masses as well as of the classes. I mean not merely the flooding of the land with school masters, but rather the evolution of a system of instruction which will bring out the vast good which is in the people, and shall strengthen them bodily; mentally and spiritually. Other important problems before us are the expansion of industrial effort and the establishment of a suitable and widespread system of local self-Government. These, too, are subjects of which Your Excellency has made a special study and, I look with confidence to a future when Your Excellency's wisdom, experience, patience and foresight will pilot the Indian ship of State safely through all

difficulties to the calm waters of social, political and material progress.

"I must not detain you longer. I trust that you, Your Excellency, will always have kindly feelings towards Baroda; and I assure you that I, on my part, my House and my State, will ever do all that is in our power to maintain the friendly relations which have existed between Your Excellency's Government and ourselves from immemorial times."

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the long life, health and prosperity of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY."

His Excellency in reply spoke as follows :—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"At the outset, I must thank Your Highnes for your very friendly greeting and for the terms in which you have referred to Lady Chelmsford, who, if circumstances had allowed, would have greatly enjoyed visiting with me the capital of your State.

"Next, I must express my deep regret at the affliction which the failure of last year's rains has brought to so many of Your Highness' subjects. May I, through Your Highness, offer them my sincere sympathy in their misfortunes? By liberal provision for relief of every kind, Your Highness has evidenced the deep solicitude which you feel for their welfare.

"Your Highness has referred to the political and social problems which confront us at the present moment in India. We, in British India, may learn a good deal from observation of what has been done in the Indian states in the way of

testing and proving new paths of advance. Baroda has been fortunate in having for the past 43 years a Ruler who has devoted so much care and thought to the promotion of the welfare of the people. In your efforts to bring the benefits of literacy to the entire male population of your State, to spread knowledge among women, to uplift the backward and depressed classes, to promote the public health, to improve economic conditions and to induce a desire and an aptitude for local self Government, Your Highness has addressed yourself to questions the right solution of which would bring about the cure of many political ills. No greater service can be rendered to India than that of taking these matters in hand, as Your Highness has done, not merely as a theorist or idealist but as a practical administrator conscious of actual needs and familiar also with the difficulties which are involved in the breaking away from old tradition. By wise promotion of a system of political and social order aiming at the combination of all that is best in Eastern and in Western civilisation, the Ruler of an Indian State may do much to show the path of progress to the peoples of India.

"I echo Your Highness' regret that my visit to Baroda must needs be so short, and I thank Your Highness warmly for your cordial hospitality. I shall carry away the most pleasant recollections of my visit to Baroda, and I trust that Your Highness will at all times regard me as your sincere friend and well-wisher.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of our distinguished host His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar."

After dinner there was a fine display of fire-works.

At 9-30 a. m. on Tuesday the 25th March 1919, His Excellency performed the ceremony of laying the foundation

stone of the State Railway work-shops near Goya Gate at Baroda. Later on at about 10-30 A. M. His Excellency paid a visit to the Central Library.

In the evening His Excellency took tea at 5 P. M. with Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani at the Laxmi Vilas Palace and afterwards attended the Garden Party held in his honour at the Motibag grounds.

At 8-30 p. m. Their Highnesses and a few select ladies and gentlemen dined at the Makarpura Palace with His Excellency.

After dinner, His Excellency and staff motored to the Baroda Railway Station whence they left for Hydrabad Deccan by a Special Train. His Excellency's departure was private. His Highness the Maharaja was present at the Railway Station to bid good bye to His Excellency. A Salute of 31 guns was fired at sun-rise the next morning to announce His Excellency's departure.

Birthday and new Year Honors.

35. Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad was decorated with a gold medal of the "Arunaditya" order for his meritorious record of service.

Mr. A. M. Masani, Principal, Baroda College, was awarded a gold medal of 'Raj Ratna' Order; similarly the late Dr. Thakorlal Pandya, Mr. Yadavrao Krishnarao Powar, Shri Ganga Bharti, Guru Bharti, Messrs. Verji Shivdas and Harilal Govindbhai were the recipients of a silver medal each of the 'Rajaratna' Order. A "Bahuman Poshak." "Dress of Honor" was awarded to Messrs. Nathalal Girdharlal Jhavari and Ratanji Jivaji, Agent, Asiatic Petroleum Company.

D.—Relations With The British Government.

36. The relations of His Highness' Government with the British Government and the Neighbouring Indian States were conducted by the Minister through the Huzur Political Office, and, as usual, these relations continued to be cordial and satisfactory.

Foreign Relations.

37. Arrangements relating to the mutual extradition of Criminals and Co-operation in Police matters also continued to work satisfactorily as hitherto.

Extradition.

38. The British Postal authorities continued to receive the requisite facilities to enable them to provide additional Post Offices and letter-boxes in different parts of the State. The total number of Post Offices and letter-boxes was 997 (252 + 745) at the close of the official year, as against 995 (251 + 744) of the previous year.

Postal Arrangements.

39. An Armistice having been signed by Germany, Wednesday the 27th November 1918 was observed as a general holiday throughout the State in commemoration of the event. The celebrations in the City extended over three days and a State Banquet was held in honor of the event at the Lakshmi Vilas Palace.

The Signing of the Armistic.

40. Information having been received of the Peace Treaty having been signed by Germany on the afternoon of Saturday the 28th June 1919, Monday the 30th Idem was observed as a holiday in the City, and the public buildings were decorated with flags. To mark the event, an Imperial

Peace celebrations in Baroda.

Salute of 31 guns was fired from the State Battery that morning.

41. Similarly, the 19th of July 1919 having been declared to be the day on which the event was to be celebrated in Great-Britain, that day was observed as a Public Holiday throughout the whole Raj, and a number of prisoners were released and remission of sentence was granted to some; general rejoicings were observed by feeding the poor, and gatherings of school children and of the leading people Officers, Sardars and Darakdars &c. were held in the City and in the District towns, where the terms of the Treaty were publicly read. Prayers were also offered in Temples and Mosques and public buildings were decorated with flags.

War contributions.

42. (*a*) In response to the appeal of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb contributed during the year a further sum of Rs. 50,000/- fifty thousand to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

(*b*) The payment of the monthly contribution of Rs. 12,000/- given by His Highness' Government for war purposes was continued upto the end of June 1919 *i. e.* the month in which the Peace Treaty with Germany was signed.

(*c*) The Jaya Mahal Palace at Bombay which was placed at the disposal of the British Military authorities for being used as an Hospital for officers being no longer required by Government was restored to His Highness' Government. The Palace continued at the disposal of the Military

authorities from January 1917 to November 1918.

43 On receipt of intimation of the wanton and unprovoked acts of aggression on the part of Amir Amanulla of Afghanistan, His Highness's Government offered to the Government of India their whole-hearted co-operation and support in the prosecution of the War and promised to check and control internal disorder if any should arise as a consequence of the War.

Co-operation with the British to check disorder in Afghanistan

44 During the year under retrospect, the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in India extended to all Indian States, which have been authorized to use service postage stamps, the privilege of using such stamps in payment also of State telegraph charges or customs fees, and further arranged to allow the States which receive free grants to purchase such stamps at face value when required over and above their free-grant.

Service post facilities.

45. In the year under report His Highness's Government agreed with the British Government to fly the British flag on ships owned by them or their subjects with a badge of the State marked thereon while such ships are on the high seas and within territorial waters of Foreign Powers. These ships will however continue to fly the Baroda flag when within the territorial waters of India and other parts of the British Empire and no penalty will attach to them for not hoisting the British flag in these waters.

Facilities given to Baroda ships.

46. A memorial was submitted by the Palanpur Durbar to the Government of India, against the levy by His Highness' Government of a local cess on certain Wantas belonging to that Durbar and situated in Baroda territory but on a representation from His Highness' Government the same was rejected. The Palanpur Durbar appealed to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India against the orders of the Government of India but that authority saw no reason to interfere in the matter.

The memorial of Palanpur re-local cess.

47 (*a*) The protracted controversy between the Government of Bombay and His Highness' Government regarding the status of the village of Wadi Salher was set at rest during the year under report. After a full consideration of all the facts and arguments put forward by His Highness' Government in support of their claim, the Government of India decided that the village should be regarded as within Baroda territory under the sole Jurisdiction of His Highness and that the claim of the Government of Bombay for the annual payment of Rs. 40 from the revenues of the village should also be remitted.

Settlement re-status of certain villages.

(*b*) Similarly the Government of India, after a very careful consideration of the facts contained in the representation submitted by His Highness' Government in regard to the status of Pirzada Badamiya Khalafshah in respect of his half share in the village of Nanawada, accepted the view of His Highness' Government that the Pirzada was not entitled to the status of a Mul-Girassia in respect of his half share in that village.

48. In the year under report the Government of Bombay sanctioned the adoption as a permanent measure of the existing rules regarding the execution of repairs to boundary marks between this State and (a) the adjoining British districts other than the Dangs, (b) Indian States in the Rewa Kantha, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha Agencies excepting the Taluka of Varsoda, and (c) the Bansda, Sachin and Cambay States.

Rules re: boundary marks adopted as a permanent measure.

49. 775 Application from Baroda subjects for Passports for travel in foreign countries were received and attended to during the year. Of these, 162 were from the Baroda District, 146 from the Kadi, 400 from the Navsari and 67 from the Amreli Districts.

Applications for Passports.

50. The undermentioned important Political cases were dealt with by the office during the year under report. :—

Representations and appeals &c. in the important Political cases.

1. The Mandwa Succession Nazerana Question.

2. Procedure to be observed in acquiring for public purposes guaranteed lands belonging to Girassias.

3. Levy of State Income Tax on the allowance payable by His Highness' Governmet to the Assistant Resident at Amreli and on the salaries drawn by the Assistant Resident at Dwarka and the office establishments of both the Assistants.

4. Permission applied for by Madhavrao Raghunathrao Dhavle to sue His Highness the Maharaja

Saheb Gaekwar in respect of certain lands in the village of Davdi.

5. Export of Baroda opium to non-China ports.

6. Opening of a Port at Dabka.

7. Procedure to be observed in acquittal appeals and cases in which a sentence is enhanced on revision, where the extradition of the accused is desired.

8. Raising and locating of a Battalion of State Contingent Troops in Baroda.

9. Status of the village of Vadi Salher.

10. Status of Pirzada Badamiya Khalafshah in respect of his half share in the village of Nanawada.

11. The question of revision of Political arrangements in Gujerat and Kathiawar.

12. The question of the Sovereignty over lands ceded for the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

13. Claim of the Thakore of Naswadi to levy export duty on stone and building materials excavated for the Motipura Tankhala Railway within Naswadi limits.

14. Revision of the scale of free grant of service postage stamps.

15. Export of Okha salt to ports in British India.

51. In addition to the aforesaid important cases, Notes in connection with the views of His Highness' Government re the proposals contained in Chapter X of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1918, communicated to the Government of India.

Facility Offered to our Officers by the Government of India.

52. At the instance of the Central Transport and Food-Stuffs Board at Simla, two State officers viz., Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A. LL.B., M.A. (Pennsylvania), the State Director of Commerce, and Mr. R. R. Powar, B.A., LL.B., M.A., A.M. (U.S.A.), Deputy Controller of Prices were deputed to Nagpur to attend the Conference of Directors of Civil Supplies held there on the 19th and 20th August 1918 to consider measures for distribution of food-stuffs and other cognate matters.

Facilities given by the Madras Government.

53 The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to the Government of Madras for their kind courtesy in exempting His Highness, along with certain other Ruling Chiefs, from payment of tolls at local fund toll-gates in the Madras Presidency—the exemption extending only to the carriages (including Motor cars), carts and animals conveying His Highness, the members of his family and their personal suites.

54. The acknowledgments of His Highness' Government are likewise due to the Government of Mysore for their courtesy in allowing Mr. V. K. Kunte, M. A., LL. B., B. Sc., an Engineer in that State, to take up an appointment in the State Public Works Department.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

A.—The Army.

Personnel.

55. General O. D. Rigg continued to act as General Officer Commanding the Baroda Army, exercising the powers of Senapati. Major R. S. Parab B.A., continued as Military Secretary till 8th February 1919 and on account of his transfer as Naib Khangi Karbhari and the O. C. L. F. Battery, the duties of the Military Secretary were taken over by Capt. G. H. Powar. Colonel J. Devine worked as O. C. Infantry Brigade and Adjutant General, while Colonel N. G. Shinde continued to act as O. C. Cavalry and Artillery Brigade and Quarter Master General during the year 1918–1919.

Strength of the Regular Force.

56. The actual strength of the Regular Force at the close of the year under report as compared with its fixed strength was as follows :—

Description of Force.	Fixed Strength.			Actual Strength.			Remarks.
	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Artillery.							
Light Field Battery.	93	67	160	75	47	122	
Faraskhana Company	0	0	0	106	0	106	One Company in the 2nd Infantry has been kept unfilled on account of the Faras khana Company.
Total...	93	67	160	181	47	228	

Description of Force.	Fixed Strength.			Actual Strength.			Remarks.
	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cavalry.							
1st Cavalry ...	455	24	479	456	19	475	
2nd Lancers ...	455	24	479	454	22	476	
3rd Cavalry ...	455	24	479	0	0	0	Amalgamated with the rest as a temporary measure.
The Guards ...	135	10	145	115	7	122	
Total...	1500	82	1582	1025	48	1073	
Infantry.							
1st Infantry ...	698	29	727	721	30	751	
2nd Infantry ...	698	49	747	674	33	707	
3rd Infantry ...	698	29	727	419	27	446	
4th Infantry ...	516	27	543	...	...	...	Amalgamated with the rest.
Okha Batalion ...	461	14	475	420	14	434	
Total...	3071	148	3219	2234	104	2338	
The Band	111	6	117	61	7	68	
The General & Staff Officers	6	2	8	4	0	4	
Grand Total...	4781	305	5086	3505	206	3711	

57. The cost of maintaining the Regular Force during the year is shown in the following table.

Cost of Maintenance.

Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Band.	General and his Staff and Senapati Office.	Medical Establishment.	Veterinary Establishment.	Total.
53,073	4,70,381	4,25,244	30,585	1,14,503	30,214	5,010	11,29,010

58. Thus the Regular Force cost Rs. 11,29,010 against Rs. 9,74,606 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to extra amount for grain, grass and gram having been paid from the Departmental Budget, to grade promotions having been sanctioned to Field Officers, and to the increase of salaries of the menial establishment of the Medical Institutions under the control of this Department.

Reasons for increase in expenditure.

59. The average annual cost for each effective in the Artillery was Rs. 233, in the Cavalry Rs. 438, in the Infantry Rs. 182 and in the Band Rs. 450 Taking the whole Force together, the average cost per effective was Rs. 326 or about Rs. 27 a month.

Average annual cost per effective.

60. The total fixed strength of the Irregular Forces during the year was as follows:—

Strength of the irregulars.

HORSE.

Shilledars.	Shibandi.	Paganihaya.	Khalsa.	Total.
908	333	182	577	2,000

FOOT.

Shibandi.	Khalsa.	Total.
1,139	667	1,806

61. The expenditure incurred on account of the Irregular Force came to Rs. 3,00,277 against Rs. 3,05,799 in the last year.

Cost of the irregulars.

62. The decrease is mainly due to further reduction of allowances under succession rules pertaining to Sardars and Shilledars and also to the reduction of the posts of Awalkarkun, Huzarat Paga and of Huzarat Kamdars at Navsari and Okhamamdal.

Reasons for decrease in cost.

The average annual cost per head in the Irregular Force was Rs. 778.

63. Taking the Regular and Irregular Forces together, the total cost was as follows:—

Total cost of the Army.

Regular.	Irregular.	Pension and Gratuity.	Total.
11,29,010	3,00,277	86,460	15,15,747

The sum of Rs. 3,79,691 paid on account of the annual Contingent Commutation money to the Government of India was debited to this Department as usual. The grand total of the expenditure during the year was Rs. 18,95,438 against Rs. 17,35,066 for the last year.

64. The effectives in the Regular Army (except the Okha Battalion) are classified by religion as under:—

Classification by caste etc.

Force.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Average height.	Average Chest Measurements.
Artillery ...	136	45	0	181	5'-5"	33"
Cavalry ...	816	209	0	1,025	5'-5'9"	33'3"
Infantry ...	1,451	362	1	1,814	5'-4'5"	33'2"
The Band ...	17	32	12	61	5'-4"	...
Total ...	2,420	648	13	3,081	5'-4'9"	33'2"

65. The following were some of the important changes introduced in this Department during the year :—

Notable changes.

(1) The men of the Army were granted the benefit of cheap grain owing to the prevalence of high prices this year.

(2) The dispensary attached to the Guards has been transferred to the 1st Infantry.

(3) On account of the scarcity of fodder, owing to famine this year, 30 lacs lbs. of grass was ordered from the Forest Department.

(4) Minimum and Maximum scales of salaries of the clerical establishment of this Department has almost been brought to the same level as that of the Revenue Department.

(5) The deputation allowance granted to Sub Assistant Surgeons who are under the control of this Department has been raised from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 20/- p. m.

(6) The 3rd Battalion has been transferred to Dhari and the 2nd Battalion which was there has taken its place here.

B. Legislation.

66. Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar B.A., L.L.B., continued as Legal Remembrancer until his transfer on 25th February 1919 as Huzur Kamdar and Khangi Karbhari when he was succeeded by Mr. G. K. Dandekar B.A., L.L.B.,

Legal Remembrancer and Government Pleaders.

who continued to be in charge till the end of the year. The Legal Remembrancer was as usual assisted in the conduct of Civil and Criminal litigation on behalf of Government by 39 Government Pleaders whose work was quite satisfactory.

(a) Legislative Acts.

Acts and Rules published

67. During the year under report, the Department published 17 Acts and 30 sets of Rules and issued 19 circulars of general nature. Of the Acts published, only 5 were original enactments, the remaining ones being designed to incorporate in the existing rules such amendments as were deemed necessary or desirable Of the rules, excepting those regarding Provident Fund, all were amendments in the existing rules rendered necessary for their efficient working.

Acts.

68. Among the acts, those deserving special mention are the Companies Act, Arbitration Act, Abkari Act, Banker's books Evidence Act, Transfer of property validating Act and an Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.

Companies Act.

69. The old Companies Act was based on the Indian Companies Act of 1882. But since then, there has been immense progress in the industrial and commercial activities of India in consequence whereof, the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913) had to be passed in British India. The wholesome effects of this progress could not remain without affecting this State and with a view to expand the field of commercial progress and at the same time to facilitate the work of the companies, the local companies Act was revised. Again in view of the fact that a considerable number of companies

had gone into liquidation during the last few years, it was necessary to restrict the powers of the managing directors and to bring them under the direct supervision of the share holders. The present act therefore defined more clearly the provisions about these matters and restricted the uncontrolled powers of the directors. It would not be out of place to mention in detail some of the important provisions introduced by this Act, designed mainly for facilitating the internal working of the companies and for securing more firmly the interest of the shareholders. Firstly, Sec. 79 of this Act makes it compulsory on the part of the directors to distribute copies of its statutory report at least 10 days before the statutory meeting which is to be convened at least 6 months before the beginning of the work of the company. The directors are required to include in this report the details about the constitution and financial circumstances of the company. These details would really prove very useful for the information of the share-holders. The second radical change was about the provisions about the directors. It prevents the managing agents from bringing out a majority in the meetings by defining more clearly provisions about their legibility for appointment as directors and by enacting that the managing agents cannot send more than half the number of the directors from among the members of their firm. This provision will certainly secure the interest of the share-holders more firmly. Thirdly at the time of executing agreements or bonds on behalf of the company if a certain director had any personal interest in the matter concerned, he is required to inform the share-holders and is debarred from voting at the meeting in which such matters are taken up. The natural result of this provision has been to restrict the powers of the directors in the interest of the share-holders. Even in the prospectus of the companies

some important items have been added in order to give a clear idea of their constitution e. g. names of the directors and their personal interest in the company if any, an estimate of preliminary expenditure, capital promised by the promoters etc. In the balance sheet also some new items are introduced for the information of the share-holders. Lastly in the old Companies Act, provisions about arbitration with-regard to certain company matters were embodied in the Act itself. But this arrangement was found rather inconvenient and defective. And hence in the new Act it is laid down that the procedure to be followed in such cases should be the one set down by the law of arbitration from the time being in force ; and sections about these in the body of the code were eliminated there from. Besides these, there would be found a number of important changes introduced in the new Act and it is expected that all these would prove useful in forwarding the interest of the share-holders and would conduce to the commercial welfare of the subjects of the State.

Arbitration Act.

70. Another important Act of the year is the Arbitration Act. Before this, there was no separate local Arbitration Act ; the provisions for these being embodied in the Local Civil Procedure Code Sec. 508-526. But it was thought expedient to pass a separate Act setting down principles of arbitration in one place. This Act is made applicable to the whole of the Raj and deals with the method of deciding matters referred to arbitration either with or without the intervention of a Court of justice. In order that the parties might be able to repose mutual confidence, it is laid down by this Act that once the parties have referred a matter to arbitration, it is not within their powers to cancel the same except with the

intervention of the Court and that too on reasonable grounds. In order that the arbitrators working under this Act might be able to conduct their work smoothly, they are given extensive powers. Besides these they are given the Courts aid for summoning witnesses for punishing them for default, and for staying suits pending arbitration etc. &c, Provisions about filing the award or for extending the time for making the same, or for correcting, modifying or cancelling it are similar to those laid down in the Civil Procedure Code. In order that the arbitrators might be able to administer law quite aptly, they are allowed to refer difficult law points to the Court, which in its turn can refer the same to the Varisht Court, if it so chooses. Such opinion is kept in the record of the case and the arbitrators have to make the award in accordance with it. The principle of allowing an appeal against an order setting aside an award or an order disallowing an application for setting aside the same is newly introduced in this Act. Lastly, this act being quite a new one, the High Court is vested with powers of revision in order to enable it to exercise supervision over the administration of the Act and with powers of framing Rules under the Act.

Abkari Act.

71. The third Act deserving notice is the Abkari Act which was passed at the instance of the Abkari Department whose work was greatly hampered on account of the old Act passed about 12 years ago. Owing to a number of changes introduced in the Excise Department, the old act failed to meet the demands of the present requirements and was therefore found to be inconvenient and ineffective. With the advance of the progress of science, a good many articles requiring the control of the Excise Department was discovered and there

being no clear provision in the old Act for such cases, it was thought expedient to pass a new Abkari Act embodying principles completely suited to the present circumstances. In the Bombay Presidency also, an amending act was passed in the year 1912 embodying therein numerous amendments suggested trom time to time and changing almost wholly the nature of the original act. All these considerations led to the passing of the new Act which, it is expected will cover almost all the difficult points suggested from time to time while working under the old Act. We may notice here a few changes introduced by the new Act. Firstly, it was found that owing to the absence of a clear provision in the old act to the effect that a master was liable for the wrongful acts of his servants, a number of persons with perverted morals used to escape from the clutches of the Abkari Law, by shielding themselves behind their servants. And hence arrangements were made to prevent the above-mentioned mischief by extending the general principle of law that " masters were liable for the wrongful acts of their servants " to the Abkari Law also. Another change makes the owners of Toddy trees liable to pay Government Revenue in default of its payment by the license holders. Thirdly, the license holders used to take undue advantage of an old section that the license was not liable to be cancelled for the mistake of their agents, provided they had taken proper precautions to prevent the same being committed. But it was found that this section was taken most unfair advantage of, and so it was necessary to introduce a new section by which the license can be cancelled at the descretion of the Government even without a mistake on the part of the holder and that no action for damages could lie therefor. A new section to the effect has therefore been added in the new Act. Fourthly, on account

of the frequency of offences under the Abkari Act within the forest limits in various parts of the Raj the names of forest officers were included in the list of Officers required to render assistance under this Act in detecting as well as in preventing them. By former legislature such assistance was available only for detecting and supply information about the commission of offences under the act and not preventing the same. Lastly, as regards punishment for illegally importing excisable articles, the same under the old act was found rather inadequate and ineffective and the new act has therefore enhanced the measure of punishment a little more in order to make it rather exemplary. Besides these, a good many changes are introduced to suit the present local conditions, but they do not deserve special mention.

Banker's Books Evidence Act.

72. One more act deserving mention is the Banker's Books Evidence Act. The Banking companies were required to produce before the Court their original account books whenever necessary. But with the advance of time and as a healthy sign of His Highness' well-known Commercial Policy, some Banks were opened in the state and this practice began to come in the way of their routine business. So, the necessity arose to pass an act similar to the Bankers' Books Evidence Act of British India. It made the working of the banks more smooth by enacting that certified copies of their books could be admitted in evidence without producing the originals.

Transfer of Property Validating Act.

73. There were conflicting decisions on the point of the real meaning of the terms 'attesting witness'. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras High Courts had rulings to the effect that the attest-

ing witnesses should have seen the executant of a document actually signing the same, while the Allahabad High Court held that this was not necessary and the Baroda High Court followed it. But the privy Council, in 35 Madras 607, concurring with the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras High Courts overruled the Allahabad ruling. And this Privy Council decision was followed by our Huzur Nyaya Kutchery in 25 Baroda 337. But the public had to suffer unnecessarily on account of this Huzur Nyaya Kutchery ruling, since it invalidated all documents in which the attesting witnesses had not seen the executants actually signing the same. And so in the interest of such public, this Act has been drawn up for validating all documents executed according to the former practice, before the date of the passing of this Act and for enabling the Courts to review their decisions passed in accordance with the ruling of the Huzur Nyaya Kutchery after the date of that ruling.

Amendment of the Criminal Pro. Code about Securities for good behaviour.

74. Lastly, we may notice a small amendment in the Criminal Procedure Code and consequental amendment in the Police Nibandh, which are of some importance. By virtue of the former, an appeal is allowed to the District Magistrate from an order refusing to take security for good behaviour or for keeping peace by any Magistrate under Sec. 551 of the Criminal Pro. Code and to the Sar Suba from a similar order by the District Magistrate. And the Sar Suba has been also invested with revisional powers in respect of orders of taking security under Sec. 552 of the same Code. By amendment in the Police Nibandh, the Sar Suba and the Suba are vested with the power of supervising the administration of the Police Department and to issue orders and make suggestions for their efficient working.

The amendments of other acts were made to meet the exigencies arising from time to time and do not require detailed mention.

Rules.

75. Of the rules published, only one deserves special mention and that is the rule regarding Provident Funds. It is meant for making some provision for servants of certain institutions and temporary establishments to which Pension Rules did not apply. Others were only amendments in the existing rules rendered necessary for their efficient working.

Rules framed by the Khangi Niyam Branch.

76. Besides this, the Department supervised the work of framing Rules done by the Khangi Niyam Branch. This branch which originally formed a branch of the Khangi Department was in the beginning of the year under report, affiliated to this office. It began the work of framing rules for the Khangi Department under the supervision of the Legal Remembrancer. During the year under report, this branch did the work of collecting material for framing rules of the internal working of the various branches of the Khangi Department and framed as many as 6 sets of Rules. Out of these Rules, those deserving special notice are the rules regarding the system of keeping accounts of the money advanced for the petty damage fund by the domestic servants working in the Palace, and supplement to the Aine Rajmahal Chapter 2 which is a treatise dealing with the duties of different departments in connection with the Palace on different

occasions. Two of these rules were amendments in the existing rules rendered necessary for their efficient working.

It may be noted that although only 6 sets of rules were published, there were a few more sets on hand, which were left incomplete by the end of the year. The reason of this is that these rules are framed with the help of material provided by the various branches of the Khangi Department according to their convenience without distributing their official work. On the whole it is to be noted that this branch has been doing its work satisfactorily.

Circulars.

77. Of the circulars published, some two or three deserve notice. One of them defined by way of guidance for Government officers and the public the term "reasonable time" for the acceptance of an offer according to the Contract Act, and laid it down to be one month in the absence of a contract to the contrary. The second of these made it compulsory to reserve some open space such as play grounds in every village and town in order to improve the sanitary conditions of the place and to apply this principle while planning new villages or towns. The third one and perhaps the most important of all, fixed down the normal method of recruitments of Government business became increasingly complex and so with a view to recruit officers suited to the work, it was thought necessary to standardise the methods of recruitment. It need not be mentioned that this object has been vital importance for the efficient working of the administrative machinery and has always received the personal attention of His Highness. Hence this circular was issued

appointing two committees for the selection of graduate probationers, and setting down certain rules for their guidance. One of the provisions of this circular required the probationers selected for higher services to undergo at least five years training in the various branches of the department for which they were selected. It is expected that this system would be applied in a wise and judicious manner and would yield satisfactory results.

Bills published.

78. The Department published as many as 6 important bills and invited suggestions from the public thereon.

The bills published were as follows :—

1. Civil Procedure Bill.
2. Bill for providing Carts etc., for Government work.
3. Bill for consolidation and re-distribution of scattered agricultural holdings.
4. Bill for amending Municipal Act.
5. Bill for amending cattle pound rules.
6. Dais' bill.

Keeping in touch with foreign legislation.

7. The Legal Remembrancer as usual kept himself in touch with foreign legislation and more especially with that of British India.

(*b*) THE INFANT MARRIAGE PREVENTION ACT.

Operation of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

79. The following tables show the figures regarding the operation of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

(I) *Application for exemption and offences.*

Year.	Applications for exemption.		Offences against the Act.		Percentage of fines more than Rs. 10.	Remarks.
	No. of applications.	Percentage of rejections.	No. of cases.	Percentage of convictions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1917-18	19	21 o/o	3,741	79·9 o/o	23·2 o/o	One person was fined more than Rs. 50 and 114 persons more than Rs. 25.
1918-19	20	5 o/o	4,535	82 o/o	12 o/o	Three persons were fined more than Rs. 50 and 81 persons more than Rs. 25.

(II) *Analysis of percentage of persons granted exemptions according to their castes.*

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Baniyas.	Artisans etc.	Kunbis.	Kolis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Others.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1917 to 1918	80	...	...	...	6·7	...	...	13·3	Greater No. of applications was from the Brahmins.
1918 to 1919	35·8	7·2	...	7·2	21·4	...	...	28·4	

(III) Analysis of percentage of persons convicted according to their castes.

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Baniyas.	Artisans etc.	Kunbis.	Kolis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Others.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1917 to 1918	2.6	3·1	1·5	3·4	13·4	27·5	17·7	30·8	
1918 to 1919	3·3	3·7	2·1	5	17·4	24	15	29·5	

The figures show that the number of applications for exemption from the operation of the Act has now come down to normal, since it shows a very slight variation from the last year's figure. It is quite evident, from the fact that this number has come down to 19 and 20 from 331 of the year 1915-16, that there is a considerable decrease in it. We may also note here that the number of marriages celebrated during the year under report beyond the age limit prescribed by the Act is 7676 as reported by the Sar Suba as against 6857 of the last year; while the number of marriages against the Act is 4554 against 3756 of the last year. The number of offences against the Act shows rather an appreciable rise but this may be counted for by the fact that last year, as already mentioned in the last report, very few marriages were celebrated on the whole, owing to the prevalence of plague almost throughout the year. Among the backward classes unfortunately, there is no appreciable change for the better as shown by the percentage of convic-

tions against them. It is gratifying to note that there is a considerable decrease in the percentage of heavier fines inflicted as may be seen from the percentage of fines of more than Rs. 10. This shows that steps have been taken to minimise hardship on the lower and backward classes who are generally ignorant and poor.

EXTRADITION.

Extradition demands.

80. During the year, His Highness' Government made extradition demands (without taking into account the withdrawals) in 115 cases as against 89 last year and received similar demands in 119 cases from British India and Indian States as against 115 last year :—

Year.	Demanded by Baroda.		Demanded on Baroda.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1917/18	89	197	115	200	
1918/19	115	223	119	212	3 demands were withdrawn by the British authorities.

Number of surrenders to and by Baroda.

81. The following table will show the comparative statement of surrenders to and by Baroda including those accused that remained to be surrendered at the end of the previous year :—

Year.	Surrenders to Baroda.		Surrenders by Baroda.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1917/18	74	153	101	163	
1918/19	113	206	112	193	

There were 18 accused that were awaiting trial at the end of the last year. These with the 206 surrendered in the year under report, brought the total number to be tried to 224. Out of these, 85 accused in 65 cases were convicted, 34 accused in 14 cases were acquitted, 15 accused in 7 cases were discharged and 4 accused in 3 cases were disposed of otherwise, leaving 86 accused in 33 cases to be tried at the end of the year.

Fifteen deserters were handed over to the British Military authorities in 15 cases during the year.

C.—Judicial.

Personnel.

82. During the year Mr. Ramdatta Withoba Desai, B. A. LL. B., continued as Chief Justice till 24th May 1919, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement from service. The Second Judge Mr. Ramchandra Hari Gokhale, B. A. LL. B., succeeded him as Chief Justice. Mr. Damubhai D. Mehta, M. A. LL. B., B. Sc. continued as Puisne Judge and Mr. Sarabhai Valabhai Majumdar, B. A. LL. B., succeeded Mr. Gokhale as Puisne Judge on the 21st July.

83. The administrative work of the Department was with the Legal Remembrancer throughout the year.

Administrative work.

84. The number of Courts was as follows :—

Number of Courts.

Varisht Court	1
District Judges' Courts including that of the City District Judge...	5
Assistant Judges' Courts	4
Subordinate Judges' Courts	24
District Magistrates' Courts	4
Ex-Officio Revenue Magistrates' (Executive) Courts	86
Ordinary Magistrates' Courts	24
Revenue Magistrates' exercising 2nd and 3rd Class powers (Judicial)	26
Village Munsiffs' Courts...	3
Other Officers invested with civil powers ...	5
Courts of Village Panchayats exercising civil and criminal powers	90

85. The work turned out by the Civil Courts in the original jurisdiction during the year is shown in the following table :—

File and disposal of original Civil Cases.

Year.	Number of Suits filed.	Number of Suits disposed of (including the pending cases of the previous year.)
1	2	3
1918-19 ...	15,394	14,760
1917-18 ...	15,174	15,846

The number of suits pending disposal at the end of the year was 4,560 as against 3,906. Of these, 498 ordinary suits were of more than one year's standing as against 419 last year as a result of the congestion of such cases in several Munsiff Courts and one district Court.

Classification of suits and percentages.

86. Classifying the suits, which are divisible into Ordinary and Small Causes, according to subject matter, their percentages stand as follows :—

Ordinary Suits.	Percentages.		Small Cause Suits.	Percentages.	
	1918-19.	1917-18.		1918-19.	1917-18.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Relating to money Matters ...	68·6	71·3	Relating to contracts	91·7	96·0
Relating to immovable property	26·3	23·4	Relating to damages	3·2	1·0
Relating to other matters ...	5·1	5·3	Relating to the recovery of possession or the value of moveable property	5·1	3·0

Disposal of ordinary suits.

87. The disposal of ordinary suits is shown below:—

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in Rupees.	Cases disposed of (including pending cases.)	Average duration in days.		Cases pending at the end of the year.
				Contested.	Noncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1918-19	6,234	27,04,281	5,741	260	66	3,074
1917-18	6,302	28,14,314	6,581	212	57	2,581

Disposal of small causes.

88. The disposal of Small Causes Suits was as under:—

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in Rupees.	Cases disposed of (including old pending cases.)	Average duration in days.		Cases pending at the end of the year.
				Contested.	Noncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1918-19	10,485	6,51,486	9,019	58	37	1,466
1917-18	10,590	6,08,988	9,265	68	36	1,325

Darkhasts.

89. File and disposal of Darkhasts was as follows:—

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of (including old pending cases.)	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration (in days.)
1	2	3	4	5
1918-19	9,726	10,150	2,793	182
1917-18	12,607	13,219	3,217	160

Percentage of mode of disposal.

90. The following table will show the percentages of the modes in which the Darkhasts were disposed of.

Year.	Stayed at the request of parties.	Struck off the file.	Dealt with by rajinama etc.	Actual execution.
1	2	3	4	5
1918-19	21-0	21-0	38-0	20-0
1917-18	20-0	24-4	35-4	20-2

Satisfaction of Darkhasts.

91. The various modes in which satisfaction of Darkhasts was effected in cases wherein the aid of Courts was solicited are

as shown below:—

Mode of satisfaction.	Percentage of Darkhasts in ordinary suits.		Percentage of Darkhasts in small cause suits.	
	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.
1	2	3	4	5
By actual payment of money	53	55·6	87·1	95·2
,, delivery of possession	20	19·9	0·9	...
,, sale of immoveable property	17	20·4	...	...
,, sale of moveable property	4	2·1	8·0	3·4
,, imprisonment of judgment-debtors ...	2	0·8	2·0	0·7
,, giving periodical instalments ...	4	1·2	2·0	0·7

Civil Appeals.

92. The average duration and disposal of Civil Appeals was as under:—

Year.	Filed.	Valuation in Rupees.	Disposed of (including old pending cases.)	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days.	
					Contested appeals.	Other appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1918/19	2,271	5,13,702	1,232	1,039	252	154
1917/18	2,295	3,73,265	1,390	905	264	124

Result of Civil Appeals. 93. The result of Civil Appeals :—

Year.	Percentage of first appeals decided by Varishta Court.			Percentage of second appeals decided by Varishta Court.			Percentage of appeals decided by District Judges.		
	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1918/19	41	31	28	78	8	14	59	20	21
1917/18	56	40	4	76	15	9	58	16	26

VILLAGE MUNSIFFS' COURTS.

Village Munsiffs' Courts.

94. There were 3 Village Munsiffs' Courts, *viz.*, at Cumblivada, Petlad and Variav as in the last year. The following table will show the work turned out by these Courts :—

Year.	Number of suits filed including arrears.	Number of suits disposed of.	Arrears.	Average duration in days.
1	2	3	4	5
1918/19	46	43	3	25
1917/18	161	161	0	36

CONCILIATORS.

Conciliators.

95. The system of conciliation was in force in 26 Talukas including the Baroda City as in the preceding year, while the number

of conciliators was 121 as against 195. The state of the file and its disposal was as under :—

District.	1918-19.			1917-18.		
	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears.	File with arrears.	Dis-posal.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda.	2,674	2,424	250	5,035	4,788	247
Kadi.	1,080	1,040	40	2,009	1,967	42
Navsari	567	541	26	795	775	20
Amreli.	107	102	5	353	337	16
Total.	4,428	4,107	321	8,192	7,867	325

As an experiment, recourse to conciliation was declared optional in six places in the State for three years since 1914-15 and that period was further extended by two years along with the concession that the Conciliators were to be elected by the Panchayats with the object of creating greater confidence among the people. This period terminated with the year of the report and the results (*viz.* 50% before conciliators and the rest before regular courts) are not yet conclusive enough to permit a definite policy for the future whether to make such conciliation obligatory or voluntary.

Village Panchayats.

Village Panchayats.

96. In addition to the Village Munsiffs and Conciliators there were in all 90 Village Panchayats as against 89 in the last year empowered to dispose of judicial work. The following table will show the work turned out by them :—

Year.	File including arrears.	Disposal.	In Plaintiff's favour.	In Defendant's favour.	Average duration (in days.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1918-19.	365	351	296	55	11
1917-18.	398	386	329	57	10

Possessory Suits.

Possessory Suits.

97. The file and disposal of Possessory Suits was as under :—

Year.	Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Pending.	Average duration (in days.)
1	2	3	4	5
1918-19	608	453	155	46
1917-18	569	469	100	47

No increase in the file of civil suits etc.

98. The file of civil suits darkhasts and claims taken before conciliators showed either some decrease in some Courts or negligible increase in others as a result of the continuance of high prices and the failure of crops due to scanty rain fall.

General increase in the average duration of Civil suits etc.

99. There was a general increase in the average duration of contested suits and appeals owing to the pandemic of influenza about the end of the year 1918, which greatly dislocated the working of the Courts.

CRIMINAL CASES.

100. The following table will show the file, disposal and average duration of criminal cases:—

File, disposal and average duration of Criminal cases.

Year.	Filed.	Disposal (including old pending cases).	Average duration (in days.)	Average duration of summary cases (in days).
1	2	3	4	5
1918-19	21,326	19,764	6	4
1917-18	18,449	17,744	6	5

The increase in file was due to a large number of offences under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

101. The number of cases tried by the Courts of Sessions Judges was 153 against 145 last year.

Number of cases tried by Sessions Judges.

102. The number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of was 39,870 against 38,617 in the previous year, showing an average of two accused persons to each case. The total number of witnesses examined in the year was 20,593 against 21,705 in the previous year.

Number of accused tried and number of witnesses examined.

103. Percentage of different kinds of offences:—

Percentage of offences.

Year.	Against property.	Against person.	Against public justice.	Against tranquillity.	Against marriage.	Fabricating false documents.	Against coinage.	Regarding public service.	Other offences.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1918-19	22·8	20·1	·3	3	1·8	·1	0	·5	51·4
1917-18	27·8	27·5	·4	4	2·6	·2	0	·5	37·0

Nearly 43 per cent of the offences were against person and property during the year under report, while in the preceding year they were 55 per cent.

Serious offences.

104. The more serious cases in the year under report will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Murder.	Culpable homicide	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Forgery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1918-19.	35	29	222	9	26	128	280	7
1917-18.	91	59	352	16	17	112	387	18

The decrease in the serious offences during the year is remarkable in spite of famine conditions and the prevalence of high prices. It is possible that influenza besides claiming a heavy toll must have so enfeebled the criminal classes that very little energy was left in them to allow scope for their evil propensities for a considerable part of the year.

Percentage of conviction

105. Percentage of convictions :—

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3
1918-19	35	65
1917-18	28	72

Punishments.

106. The following statement will indicate the nature of punishments meted out :—

Year.	Capital sentences.	Fines only.	Imprisonment with or without fine.	Imprisonment with whipping	Orders to furnish security.	Whipping only.	Solitary confinement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1918-19	0	12,581	1,084	1	94	9	1
1917-18	2	8,650	1,579	0	178	1	0

Criminal appeals.

107. The disposal of criminal appeals was as under :—

Year.	File including old pending cases.	Disposal.	Percentage of cases.		
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed or remanded for retrial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1918-19	579	539	62 o/o	8 o/o	30 o/o
1017-18	615	565	63 o/o	10 o/o	27 o/o

Inamdars' Work.

Inamdars' Work.

108. The number of Inamdars invested with criminal powers was 9 during the year as against 10 in the last year. Of these, 2 Inamdars, *viz.*, those of Ena and Kanhi only did any work. They had between them 3 cases involving 11 accused and all of them were tried and disposed of. These three include one pending at the end of the last year. Out of the 11

accused, 7 were convicted and fined and 4 were acquitted. Last year 6 Inamdars, *viz.*, the Thakors of Ghatu-Dhanpura and Miyagam and the Inamdars of Ena, Deva-Talpad, Kanhi and Goriad tried and disposed of 17 cases involving 28 persons, including 2 cases transferred by them

Pleaders and Mukhtyars.

Pleader's & Mukhtyars.

109. The number of pleaders and mukhtyars in the several Courts of this State was 405 against 429 last year. Sanads were granted during the year for a period of 2 years only while 11 new pleaders were permanently enrolled for the first time during the year. 34 pleaders died during the year and the names of 4 were struck off the register. Of the total number of pleaders, six were Barristers-at-Law, 128 LL. Bs., 4 High Court Peaders, 39 District Pleaders and the remaining 228 had either passed the local Pleader's or Mukhtyar's examination.

Income and Expenditure.

Income & expenditure.

110. The total receipts of civil and criminal courts (from stamps, court-fees, fines and other items) and the expenditure during the last two years were as under :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
1918-19 ...	4,31,626	4,24,755
1917-18 ...	3,62,947	4,29,212

The increase in the income is largely due to the amendment in the Court-fees Act enacted last year and also to the increase in fine in Infant Marriage cases.

The Chief Justice could not tour out in the districts. The Legal Remembrancer inspected the District Court of Kadi and the subordinate Courts at Mehsana and Pattan as also the courts of the City Munsiff and the City Magistrate at Baroda. The Mukhya Kamdar, Mr. Mithabhai J. Patel, inspected the subordinate courts at Dehgam, Vijapur, Kadi Kalol, Sidhpur and Chanasma.

The idea of separating Judicial from Executive functions completely is being pushed on and shortly there will be no Taluka without its independent local judiciary.

The reciprocal arrangement of serving the non-compulsory notices and summonses in civil and criminal cases on witnesses with the Indore State, which has been in existence for the last two years, was made permanent.

D.—Police.

Personnel

111. Mr. R. J. Hirst was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

The sanctioned strength.

112. The sanctioned strength of the Force, excluding noneffectives but including the Criminal Investigating Department was 1028 officers and 3981 men, as against 1024 officers and 3958 men last year, which means an increase of 4 officers and 23 men. 4 Officers and 19 men were required for the Timba-Savli and Motipura Tankhala railway and 4 swars for the Tainat of the Assistant Resident at Dwarka. The sanctioned force consisted of 203 mounted and 4806 foot police. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department remained the same as last year.

113. The water police establishment in the Amreli District and the Railway Police establishments in Kadi and Naosari Districts remained the same, while the Railway Police establishment in the Baroda District as mentioned in para 2, was increased by 2 Jamadars, 2 Havildars and 19 Sepoys.

Water and Railway Police.

114. The distribution of the sanctioned strength, excluding the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau is shown in the following table:—

Distribution of sanctioned strength.

District.	Strength.	Jail and Treasury Guards.	Palaces' Officers and other guards.	Tainat.	Writer Orderlies and Headquarters men.	Reserve.	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	Vacancies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda	1,783	88	287	100	118	5	976	209
Kadi	1,569	120	89	76	84	185	737	278
Navasari	674	88	23	45	34	27	292	165
Amreli	559	44	4	45	65	59	327	15
Total ...	4,585	340	403	266	301	276	2,332	667

The total number of places kept vacant was 400, the same number as in the preceding year.

Vacancies increased from 585 to 667, the district figures being 209 in Baroda, 278 in Kadi, 165 in Navasari and 15 in Amreli, as against 101, 330, 122 and 32 respectively in 1917-18. The situation in respect of the increasing number of

vacancies, and the poor quality of the recruits obtainable necessiated increase in the pay of Jamadars by Rs. 2 and of Havildars by Re. 1, with an added inducement of an allowance of Re. 1 to all men of these ranks in Baroda City.

Caste and Creed.

115. The distribution of force by religions was as under;

Caste.	1918-19.	1917-18.
Hindus	2,066	2,151
Mahommedans	1,842	1,811
Other religions	10	12
Total ...	3,918	3,974

The percentage belonging to warlike classes, *viz* :—Mahommedans, Marathas, Rajputs, Kolis, Bhils etc., was 71 as against 70 last year.

Education.

116. The percentage of men able to read and write was 52·5 as against 52 in the preceding year.

Training.

117. The Head-quarters Schools carried out their usual programme of instruction. The following is the number of the Police officers and men who passed the various departmental and other examinations.

Examinations.	No. passed.
Sar Fauzdar's Examination	0
Fauzdar's Examination	13
Naib Fauzdar's Examination	5
Ambulance Examination	17

118. Drill, discipline and physical training were, as usual attended to at the District Head-Quarters. A class for drill instructors, under a Military Lance Naik who was temporarily engaged as a 3rd grade Naib Fauzdar, was tried at Baroda and proved a success. It served Baroda, Naosari and Kadi Districts. Amreli men were, as usual, sent to Dhari for training. Athletic sports were also held in all the Districts and prizes were awarded to the winners from the allotments sanctioned for the purpose.

Drill, discipline and Physical training.

A Police cricket team was already in existence in Baroda and a second has now been started at Mehsana.

119. 100 muskets were borrowed from the Military Department and distributed amongst Police Patels of the Savali Taluka, where there was a prospect of a serious outbreak of dacoity in September 1918.

Arms and Ammunition.

120. The old Kilmarnock caps for Havildars and Constables were replaced by blue and red fatigue caps, glengarry shape.

Uniforms.

121. The number of punishments awarded to officers and men during the year under report was 2346 (130 Judicial and 2216 Departmental) as against 2261 (78 Judical and 2183 Departmental) in the previous year. The percentage of punishments to the actual force rose from 49 to 51-16. The rise is due to increased severity in dealing with absentees in Kadi and Amreli, and the poor quality of new recruits.

Punishments.

122. 120 Officers and men received money rewards, as against 159 in the previous year. 7 men received special promotion for good work, as against 6 men in the previous year.

Rewards.

123. The force suffered from severe Influenza epidemic. Cinchona Febrifuge was distributed as before.

Health.

124. An in the preceding year, progress was hampered by high rates, material and labour. In the Kadi District, Visnagar Police Lines and some parts of the Mehsana Head-Quarters were completed, taken over and occupied during the year under report. In the Baroda District repairs to the Bhutadi Zampa Lines continued. In Naosari Anawal Thana was completed and in Amreli the extension of the Police Lines at Kodinar was in progress. In all Rs. 1,06,802-14-6 were spent on new buildings, of which Rs. 83,365 were spent on Mehsana Head-Quarters, and Rs. 2,577-6-8 on repairs.

Police buildings.

125. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,35,132 as against Rs. 7,60,727 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 25,595.

Expenditure.

The following table shows the details :—

No.	Head of charges.	Expenditure in 1918-19.			Expenditure in 1917-18.			Increase or decrease.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Pay and allowances. ...	6,38,331	11	4	6,61,869	1	1	—23,537	5	9
2	Dress grant, Arms and accoutrements ...	41,273	9	6	43,640	6	4	—2,366	12	10
3	Dead Stock	1,095	13	0	1,149	8	11	—53	11	11
4	Contingent and Miscellaneous	51,469	11	9	51,524	8	3	—54	12	6
5	Temporary	2,961	8	6	2,543	9	3	417	15	3
	Total ...	7,35,132	6	1	7,60,727	1	10	—25,594	11	9

The decrease under the first two heads was due to the large number of vacancies. The increase under the head 'Temporary' was due to an increase in the size of the Fauzdar's Training Class and the extra period of 3 months during which it was continued.

The average cost per man of the population comes to Re. 0-5-10, as against 0-6-0 last year. The average cost per head of the force was Rs. 147-0 as against Rs. 153-0 in the previous year.

Offences reported to Police.

126. The total number of cognizable offences reported to Police during the year was 4285 (4282 3 Dormant file) as against 3829 in the previous year. Offences have increased under all the heads.

The following statement shows the fluctuation in reported crime, district by district for the last five years, including the dormant file cases.

Year.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Navasari.	Amreli.	Total.
1914-15	1,929	975	228	344	3,476
1915-16	2,013	929	300	498	3,740
1916-17	2,183	964	236	434	3,817
1917-18	1,890	1,196	371	372	3,829
1918-19	2,144	1,289	423	426	4,282

The increase over the average of the four preceding years amounts to 49 per cent in Navasari, 26 in Kadi, 7 in Baroda and 4 in Amreli.

Classes of offences.

127. The following comparative statement gives particulars of reported crime under all classes, district by district, for the last two years.

Class I.—Offences against person :—There is an increase of 5 cases, the percentage being 11-93.

against 13-21 in the previous year. In Baroda and Kadi there was an increase of 10 and 4 respectively, and in Amreli a decrease of 9.

Class II.—Offences against property :—There is an increase of 386 cases, the percentage being 75-36 as against 74-20 in the preceding year. Baroda shows an increase of 194, Kadi 48 and Naosari and Amreli 72 cases each.

Class III.—Miscellaneous :—There is an increase of 62 cases, the percentage being 12-71 against 12-59 last year. Baroda and Kadi show an increase of 50 and 41 cases, while Navsari and Amreli show a decrease of 20 and 9 cases respectively.

Proportion of crime to Police.

128. The proportion of reported cognizable crime to the Police employed in the detection and prevention of crime was 1-83 as against 1-62 in the previous year, the increase being due to the increase in crime and to a large number of vacancies.

Disposal of cases.

129. Of the cases for disposal, none was time-barred, 745 as against 690 in the previous year, were false cases; 1288 or 25·39 per cent. as against 1128 or 24·90 per cent. were placed on the Dormant File; 98 or 1·93 per cent. as against 171 or 3·77 per cent. were either compounded or withdrawn; 829 or 16·35 per cent. as against 786 or 17·35 per cent. remained under inquiry by the Police at the close of the year; 236 or 4·65 per cent. as against 212 or 4·68 per cent. were not detected or apprehended, and the remaining 876 or 36·99 per cent. as against 1543 or 34·06 per cent. were committed for trial during the year under report.

The increase in the last percentage is satisfactory.

Comparative Statement of offences.

No.	OFFENCES.	BARODA. Police. 17-18	BARODA. Police. 18-19	BARODA. Magistrate. 17-18	BARODA. Magistrate. 18-19	KADI. Police. 17-18	KADI. Police. 18-19	KADI. Magistrate 17-18	KADI. Magistrate 18-19	NAVSARI. Police. 17-18	NAVSARI. Police. 18-19	NAVSARI. Magistrate. 17-18	NAVSARI. Magistrate. 18-19	AMRELI. Police. 17-18	AMRELI. Police. 18-19	AMRELI. Magistrate. 17-18	AMRELI. Magistrate. 18-19	TOTAL. Police. 17-18	TOTAL. Police. 18-19	TOTAL. Magistrate. 17-18	TOTAL. Magistrate. 18-19
	Against person.																				
1	Murder	18	18	...	..	12	6	..	.	2	3	...	.	3	2	..	...	35	20	...	...
2	Attempt at murder	4	7	..	...	...	6	.	1	.	2	1	.	2	1	1	...	6	16	2	1
3	Culpable homicide	8	11	...	.	9	12	...	...	11	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	29	30	...	...
4	Grievous hurt	62	60	10	5	64	70	8	5	20	25	2	6	10	8	2	3	156	163	22	19
5	Rape...	2	1	1	...	2	3	...	1		2	1		.	.	..	1	4	6	2	2
6	Kidnapping and abduction ...	15	15	2	...	6	7	4	3	1	1	...	1	7	...	...	1	29	23	6	5
7	Drugging	2	1	..	...	1	5	...	...	.	.	..	.	...	..	...	..	3	6	...	..
8	Causing death &c. by rash act.	...	...	..	...	1	3	..	1	2	1	...	..	1	.	..	...	4	4	...	1
9	Miscellaneous	105	110	36	30	80	76	25	42	29	29	21	2	17	19	13	9	240	234	95	83
	Total ..	216	226	49	35	184	188	37	53	65	65	35	9	41	39	16	14	506	511	127	111
	Against property.																				
10	Dacoity or preparation .	5	20	.	..	2	11	1	.	5	2		...	1	1	..	...	13	34	1	..
11	Robbery	16	20	...	3	23	30	.	3	3	9	..	1	8	16	1	1	50	75	1	5
12	Theft with housebreaking ..	516	567 1 D.F.	3	1	242	257 1 D.F.	.	..	57	73		..	89	112	...	...	904	1009 1 D.F.	3	1
13	Theft { Cattle	21	26	1	1	35	55	1	..	..	12	1	...	2	17	.	...	58	110	3	1
	Theft { Others	483	524 1 D.F.	26	43	333	369	21	22	125	163	15	9	124	146	18	6	1065	1202 1 D.F	80	80
14	Association with criminals ..	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...
15	Receiving stolen property ..	10	19	...	...	1	9	.	1	8	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	22	31	...	1
16	Criminal breach of trust ...	39	47	12	15	20	22	9	9	17	23	10	4	3	7	7	7	79	99	38	35

Comparative Statement of offences.

No.	OFFENCES.	BARODA.				KADI.				NAVSARI.				AMRELI				TOTAL.			
		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate.		Police.		Magistrate.	
		17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19
	Against Property.—*contd*																				
17	Cheating	25	53	9	18	16	16	7	12	1	5	...	...	2	6	...		44	90	16	31
18	House-breaking	100	134	1	1	32	35	1	7	10	16	5	7	18	21	18	..	169	206	28	15
19	Miscellaneous	165	164	35	24	219	167	1,430	1,544	22	24	33	26	30	25	15	21	436	380	1,513 3 D.F.	1,615
	Total ...	1,381	1,575	87	106	923	971	1,473	1,595	257	320	64	47	280	352	59	36	2841	2,227	1,683	1,787
	Miscellaneous.																				
20	Public tranquillity	13	10	10	6	17	11	6	4	2	2	2	1	8	1	..	2	40	24	18	13
21	Harbouring offenders	...	..	...	..	1	...	...		...	1	...	...	2	...	..	...	3	1	...	
22	Pretending to be a Government servant	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	..	..	1	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..
23	Offences against coinage ...	1	1	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	..	3	1	..	..
24	Offences against Currency Notes.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
25	Offences against justice... ..	9	13	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	6	.	..	3	5	...	.	16	27	...	...
26	Offences against marriage ...	11	6	28	36	12	10	9	22	..	...	..	...	8	8	3	5	31	24	40	63
27	Other offences	259	313	42	5	57	106	17	1	45	19	70	81	39	28	0	...	390	466	138	87
	Total ...	293	343	80	47	89	130	33	27	49	39	81	83	51	42	3	7	482	544	196	163
	Grand Total ...	1,890	2,144 2 D.F.	216	188	1,196	1,269 1 D.F.	1,542	1,678	371	423	170	138	372	426	78	57	3,829	4,282 3 D.F.	2,006	2,061

130. Of the 2036 cases with Magistrates (1876 committed during the year and 160 pending from the previous year.) 157 as against 156 were either compounded or withdrawn, 1186 as against 983 ended in conviction, 448 as against 407 ended in discharge or acquittal, and 245 as against 161 remained pending trial with magistrates. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 66, as against 63·58 in the previous year. Taking districts separately, the percentage of cases convicted were as under :—

Disposal of cases after commitment.

District.	Percentage in 1918-19.	Percentage in 1917-18.
Baroda	72·92	72·15
Kadi	52·90	49·57
Navasari	74·77	76·13
Amreli	66·07	52·57

The improvement in Amreli is satisfactory, but the percentage is rather low in this district and in Kadi.

131. Taking important offences separately, it appears that out of 58 true cases of murder and culpable homicide, 48 were tried, the percentage of conviction to cases tried being 50, as against 59·52 in the previous year.

Percentage of conviction in important crime.

Out of 19 true cases of dacoity 7 were tried, the percentage of conviction to cases tried being 42·86 as against 33·33 in the preceding year. Out of 45 true cases of robbery 21 were tried, the percentage of conviction to cases tried being 57·14 as against 76·92. Out of 885 true cases of burglary 185 were tried, the percentage of conviction to cases tried being 76·27 as against 69·27.

132. In 2068 cases out of 5072 dealt with by the Police during the year, property was stolen and in 870 cases it was recovered. The alleged value of property stolen was Rs. 2,17,474–8–1 and that of property recovered was 47,324–1–4, the percentage of recovery being 21·7 as against 22·7 in the previous year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered was 42·7, as against 48·90 in the preceding year.

Property stolen and recovered.

133. The number of persons arrested in all the cases dealt with during the year was 4057 as against 3581, in the previous year. Of these 439 were disposed of before trial (85 were released by the Police, 330 by the magistrate, 4 escaped and 20 died. Of the remaining number 3618, 2898 were tried (1584 convicted, and 1314 acquitted or discharged, 10 died and 8 escaped during the trial.) At the end of the year 159 persons remained pending enquiry with the Police and 543 pending trial with magistrates. The ratio of persons convicted to persons tried was 54·66, as against 49·66 in the preceding year.

Number of persons arrested and their disposal.

134. Magistrates' direct cases increased from 2006 to 2061 during the year under report. The district figures and the percentages of conviction were as follows :—

Magistrates' direct cases.

District.	1918-19.		1917-18.	
	Figures.	Percentage.	Figures.	Percentage.
Baroda	188	8·51	216	21·29
Kadi	1,678	0·95	1,542	1·62
Navasari...	138	60·15	170	45·88
Amreli	57	1·76	78	15·38
Total ...	2,061	...	2,006	...

As in the preceding year there has been an increase in Kadi. The figure is now more than 50 percent in excess of that for 1916-17. The fall in the percentage of convictions in Amreli is remarkable.

Caste of criminals.

135. As usual Bhils, Kolis and Waghers formed the majority of criminals.

Criminal Investigation Department.

136. Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim Nurudinmia Sheikh was in charge of the department from 8-8-18 to 2-6-19 Mr. D, R. Kotwal from 3-6-19, Mr. Anandrao S. Vaidya from 4-6-19 to 27-6-19 and Mr. N. K. Thakor from 28-6-19 to the end of the year under report. There was no change in the sanctioned strength. The post of the Chief Detective Officer was vacant at the end of the year. 6 cases, 3 of cheating and 3 of melting gold sovereigns, were investigated exclusively by the Criminal Investigation Department, 4 were discharged and 2 were pending in the court at the end of the year.

The department helped the local police in 11 cases and foreign police in 5 cases. The most important of these were a series of thefts of lead sheets and electric current wire and murder and will forgery case. As regards preventive measures, the department had one case pending of the last year and one new case was taken up. The latter, however, failed and the former is still pending.

Besides the above the department did its usual work of a confidential and political nature and made enquires into many miscellaneous petitions.

The Department suffered a severe loss in the death of a Senior Fauzder and a Naib Fauzdar in a railway accident in the Punjab, and of another Naib Fauzdar by illness.

Finger Print Bureau.

137. The Finger Print Bureau remained under the control of the several officers who were in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department. There was no change in the strength.

The total number of slips on record at the beginning of the year under report, was 20223. Of the new slips received, 1006 were from local officers and 167 from foreign officers, as against 749 and 196 respectively in the preceding year. Of the total slips on record 155 were removed owing to deaths among convicts, and 148 exconvicts, thus leaving a balance of 20068 at the end of the year.

The number of slips sent to foreign Bureau for record was 169, as against 165 in the previous year. 1783 slips were received for trace during the year, as against 1510,-1242 as against 1024, coming from local officers and 541 as against 486 from foreign officers. Of the slips received for trace 250 were traced, as against 187 in the last year, giving a percentage of 14·01 as against 12·38. The Bureau sent 1449 slips for trace to other Bureaus, as against 1090 in the previous year. Of these 111, as against 92, were traced.

The Bureau drew the attention of the officers concerned in 8 cases, as against 14 last year, to inadequate sentences passed. The number of reconvictions reported during the year under report was 210. In 9 criminal cases officers from the Bureau were summoned to give expert opinion, as against 13 last year.

In 21 cases defects in finger-print work were pointed out to local officers.

The work of the Finger Print Bureau has been satisfactory on the whole.

Important Events.

138. The Police arrangements on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the Capital on the 23rd and 24th March were successful.

Points of special interest.

139. (*a*) A temporary increase of Rs. 1/- was sanctioned in the pay of Havildars and Sepoys throughout the State.

(*b*) A Scarcity allowance of Rs. 5/- in Baroda, Rs. 6 in Kadi and Navasari and Rs. 4/- in Amreli was sanctioned for the Mounted Police. Over and above this, the feeding of the Swars' horses was taken over by Government in July 1919, the Mounted Police being given the pay of the corresponding ranks in the Foot Police.

(*c*) Knickers and Putties were substituted for trousers in the Uniform of the City Police. The Kadi Police Head-Quarters were transferred to Mehsana. New principles in the conduct of bad livelihood proceedings were laid down for the guidance of the Police and Bandobusti Magistrates.

(*d*) Reciprocal arrangements were made with the Panch Mahal Police for the direct submission of Finger Print for trace between our

Fauzdars and Sub-Inspectors of Police in British India.

(*e*) Reciprocal arrangements were made for the extradition of persons accused under the Criminal Tribes' Act.

(*f*) Reciprocal arrangements were made with British India for the opposing of bail in non-bailable cases.

Recommendations.

140. Mr. Ghadge, Police Naib Suba of Amreli did excellent work in keeping Amreli free from crimes of violence and dacoity which raged in other parts of Kathiawar. He also captured a gang of 200 Duffars with 20 guns who had been a scourge in the province.

E.—Prisons.

Personnel.

141. Mr R. J. Hirst, Police Commissioner was in charge of the Department throughout the year, and for this purpose was designated the Inspecter General of Prisons.

Number of Jails and Lock-ups.

142. There was no change in the number of Jails and Lock-ups, which continued as follows :—

1. Central Jail.
4. District Jails.
40. Lock-ups.

Total number of admissions.

143. The total number of admissions in all Jails and Lock-ups was 4383 (4092 Males and 291 Females) as against 3874 (3623 Males and 251 Females) in the previous

year, the increase of 509 (469 Males and 40 Females) being due to an increase in crime.

144. The total daily average number of prisoners in all Jails and Lock-ups during the year was 767 (738 Males and 29 Females) as against 780 (749 Males and 31 Females) last year.

Total daily average.

145. Of the total number of convicts admitted into Jails and Lock-ups during the year 87·6 per cent. as against 89·5 per cent. were Hindus, 12·1 per cent. as against 10·3 per cent. were Mahommadans and 0·3 per cent. as against 0·2 per cent. were of other religions.

Religion.

146. As usual, the ages between 15 and 40 contributed the largest number of criminals *viz.*:-987 as against 880 in the previous year.

Age.

147. 17·0 per cent. as against 15·8 per cent. of the total number of convicts were literate.

Education.

148. Labourers, cultivators and private servants formed as usual the largest portion of the Jail population.

Occupation.

149. The offences with which the majority of the convicts were charged were, as usual, theft, burglary and hurt.

Offences.

150. Most of the sentences were as usual for or less than 6 months.

Terms of sentence.

During the year the total expenditure, exclusive of guards for Lock-ups, was Rs. 1,39,964-14-6, as against Rs. 1,03,840-3-0 in the preceding year, the increase being chiefly due to the high rates of food-stuffs.

The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 182-7-9, as against Rs. 133-2-1 in the previous year, the increase being due to the high rates of food-stuffs and clothing throughout the year and to a smaller daily average of Jail population.

Earnings.

151. The total earnings of all the Jails and Lock-ups were Rs. 26,253-7-6, as against Rs. 17,714-3-9 in the previous year. Credit is due to the Central Jail, Baroda, for the increase.

Thana System.

152. The Thana System of sending select prisoners to the Model Farm and allowing them freedom was continued and it worked satisfactorily.

Deportation.

153. There was no occasion to deport any one from the Baroda Central Jail to the Andamans during the year under report.

F.—Registration.

Personnel.

154. R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai B. A. LL. B. held charge of the Department from the beginning of the year. The four District Subhas acted as *ex-Officio* District Registrars. There were 43 Sub-registrars' offices during the year under report.

Documents for Registration, Gross receipts and expenditure.

155. The following statement gives the number of documents received for registration their aggregate values, gross receipts and expenditure of the department for the year 1917-18 and 1918-19.

Year.	Number of documents.	Aggregate value.	Gross receipts.	Expenditure.
1917-18	44,058	2,00,37,379	1,55,856	43,528
1918-19	49,038	2,53,11,822	1,84,073	46,310

156. It will be seen from these figures that during the year under report, the number of documents received for registration has increased by 4,980 as compared with the previous year. This increase may be accounted for as due to more mortgage transactions having been made owing to famine, which may also account for the increase in gross receipts.

Reason for increased number of documents.

157. There was an increase of Rs. 2,782/- in expenditure over the previous year owing to the biennial grade promotions given to clerks in the Sub Registrars' offices and the scarcity allowance given to all hands of the Department drawing upto Rs. 30 P. M.

Reason for increase in expenditure.

158. The following is a detailed classification of documents received for registration under different heads during the year under report and the preceding one.

Detailed classification.

Classes of documents.	1917-18	1918-19
Immoveable property—		
(i) Compulsory—		
Gifts	403	449
Sales	23,031	22,247
Mortgages with possession	14,635	19,273
Mortgages without possession	2,137	2,977
Instruments of partitions	613	720
Leases above three years	782	876
Others	1,177	1,196
Total...	42,778	47,738
(ii) Optional—		
Leases upto three years	232	237
Wills and authorities to adopt	509	522
Total...	741	759
Total (i) & (ii)...	43,519	48,497

Classes of documents.	1917-18	1918-19
Moveable property		
(i) Compulsory—		
Money bonds above Rs. 1 000 ...	56	42
(ii) Optional—		
Money bonds upto Rs 1,000	85	105
Instruments of pledges with possession ...	10	11
Instruments of pledges without possession	18	24
Divorce	42	47
Others	328	312
Total...	483	499
Total (i) & (ii)	539	541
Grand Total...	44 058	49,038

Out of 49,038 documents received for registration this year 1,258 were of an optional nature while the remaining 47,780 were compulsory. As many as 44,497 or 90 % of the total number related to mortgage and sales of immoveable property.

Inspection

159. Twenty offices of Sub-registrars were inspected and ten visited by the Personal Assistant.

G.—Court of Wards.

Number of Wards

160. The number of Wards at the commencement of the year was 74. Superintendence was assumed over 13 Wards and withdrawn from 16, thus leaving 71 Wards at the end of the year.

161. The aggregate value of the properties managed amounted to Rs. 15,86,076, and their income to Rs. 1,55,839. Out of the total savings which amounted to Rs. 2,43,543, Rs. 1,73,850 were deposited in the Bank of Baroda and Rs. 7,255 in the Postal Savings Bank, while Rs. 1150 and 34,923 were respectively invested in Post Office Cash Certificates and shares of Joint Stock Companies. The cash on hand was Rs. 26,365.

Management.

Arrangements for the education of the wards and the management of the properties continued to be carefully looked after as in the past.

H.—Religious and Charitable Institutions.

(Ecclesiastical Department.)

162. This Department dates its origin since April 1917 with the following branches and activities placed under its control by the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib :—

Creation and constitution of the new Department.

(*a*). The Devasthan Department.

(*b*). The regulation of charities and public charitable trusts.

(*c*). Sanskrit Patshalas, the Purohit's class and religious education in general.

(*d*). Sanskrit and oriental Re-search, the collection of old manuscripts and the publication of the Gaekwar Oriental series.

(*e*). Public lectures on comparative Religion and Ancient Indian Culture.

(*f*). Archaeological Re-search.

Mr. Jagdish Chandra Chatterji B. A. (Cantab), Vidya-varidhi, continued as Dharmadhyaksha till the 5th January 1919. From the date he went on leave, the Joint Sarsuba held the charge of the Dharmadhyaksha upto the 7th April 1919 and handed it over to the Sarsuba according to Government orders.

Mr. Chatterji worked as Dharmadhyaksha under the joint Sarsuba as regards section (*a*) and (*b*) and that branch of section (*c*) which related to the Purohit's class, and under the Commissioner of Education as regards Section (*c*) and (*d*). He worked in collaboration with the Huzur Political Office with regard to the work of the Archaeological Research. Mr. Jamnadas Gangaram Mehta B. A. held the office of the Principal Assistant till the 18th October 1919, when he was appointed as Naib Subha of Kamrej Sub Division. Mr. Venishanker the Sheristadar acted as Principal Assistant till the end of the year under report.

Institutions under Government management

163. The number of institutions under Government management stood at 46. Two of these *viz.*, Kedareshwar Khichadi for Hindus and Gyarmi Karkhana for Mahomedans situated in the city of Baroda were under the direct management of the head office while the rest were managed by the respective local officers. The total expenditure of these institutions was Rs. 71,909 against Rs. 67,334 in the preceding year the increase being due to high prices of necessary articles.

Property of the Institutions.

164. The moveable and immovable property belonging to these institutions was worth Rs. 17,78,242 against Rs. 18,91,447 in the preceding year.

165. The two funds *viz.*, Reserve Fund and General Fund standing in the name of the Dharmadhyaksha (Devastanam Adhikari) are shown in the following tables :—

Reserve and General Funds.

Name of Fund.	Amount in hand in the beginning of the year.	Contributions added during the year.	Total amount.	Expenditure.	Balance at the close of the year.
General Fund ...	2,70,407	39,053	3,09 460	41,110	2,68,350
Reserve Fund ...	3,902	6,757	10,659	6,897	3,762

166. Extraordinary expenses of all the institutions over and above the budget grants, chiefly those of substantial repairs to their buildings are made from the Reserve Fund to which all contribute rateably, while the General Fund which is made up of the net savings of all the institutions is intended for religious and charitable objects of public utility. Out of this fund, about Rs. 12,000 are spent every year in the maintenance of certain dispensaries in the Kadi District and Rs. 2,450 and Rs. 300 are contributed annually towards the expenses of the orphanage at Amreli and the Maharani Chimna Bai Sahib Maternity Relief work at Baroda respectively. The balance of this fund stood at Rs. 2,68,350 at the end of the year of which Rs. 1,58,500 were in the shape of Government of India War Loan, and Rs. 30,000 in Ahmedabad Prants Railway shares ; while Rs. 40,120 were advanced as loan. The rest of the balance *viz.*, Rs. 39,730 was deposited in the Bank of Baroda.

Use of Funds.

167. Religious and charitable institutions managed by private individuals under the general supervision of the state during the year

Institutions under private management.

numbered 3,964 enjoying an aggregate approximate grant of Rs. 2,93,696 in the form of Inami villages, Barkhali lands, and cash allowance. Of these, those having an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards are required by the Charitable Endowments Act, to get their budgets sanctioned by Government every five years. The managers of 138 such institutions have already tendered their budgets.

Itinerant religious Preachers.

168. Seven itinerant religious preachers were attached to certain temples in the Baroda, Kadi and Amreli districts, but owing to the inability of the institution at Bhadran and the Nemnook to the Ramnath temple at Petlad being discontinued, two places relating to these preachers were abolished; on the other hand, three more places—one of an Inspector to be trained at the Head Office and two of preachers, have been sanctioned by Government as a tentative measure for two years. Each place is worth Rs. 50 per month, and of this, half the amount is met from the budgets of the temples of Yaveteshwar, Sidheshwar, and Bhuteshwar of the Kadi District, and the remaining half, of the General Fund. Only one place of Yaveteshwar is so far filled up and the Department is in search of persons best suited for the remaining posts.

Inspection and publication of books.

169. During the year 24 institutions were visited in the Baroda and Kadi Districts. Gujarati translation of two books on the sacred thread ceremony and marriage ritual are in the press and will be out shortly.

Schemes.

170. A scheme for the better administration of temples at Beyt and Dwarka is under consideration

171. The charitable endowments Act which has been enacted with a view to ensure proper administration of religious and charitable institutions is meeting with increased acceptance and appreciation on the part of the people.

Working of the Act.

I.—Price Control.

172. Mr. R. C. Whitnack, M. A., was in charge of the Department as Price Controller and Director of Civil Supplies from the beginning of the year under report. He went on leave from 18th March 1919 owing to illhealth and subsequently died of small-pox at Bombay on the 14th April 1919. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, B. A. LL. B., who held charge of this Department during Mr. Whitnack's absence on leave, was confirmed as Price Controller and Director of Civil Supplies and continued to work in that capacity till the end of the year.

Personnel.

I.—Transport and Foodstuffs.

173. The recognition by the Government of India of our Price Controller as the Director of Civil Supplies helped a great deal in obtaining supplies for this State promptly. It saved the circumlocation of correspondence through the Resident. The Director of Civil Supplies began to issue priority certificates independently without reference to the Resident for the import of grain and carried on correspondence direct with the British and Railway authorities concerned.

Director of Civil Supplies recognised.

174. Till the end of January 1919, the Directors of Civil Supplies of the exporting provinces had the power of restricting the export of food-grains from their provinces as they thought necessary. From February 1919, this restric-

Change in the system of Control.

tion on the export of all grains from British provinces except on that of rice, wheat and gram was removed though all grains continued to move on railways under priority certificates. In the case of rice, wheat and gram, the allotment and the province of export were determined by the Foodstuffs Commissioner of India, every month.

Need of outside help.

175. Even in normal years, the State has to depend upon imports from outside for nearly half its food supply. The necessity for outside imports became accentuated in the year under report, as owing to insufficient rain, the usual grain crops could not be harvested. The main difficulty in the way of importing foodstuffs was the shortage of waggons; this was further enhanced when embargoes were placed on the export of certain grains by the Directors of Civil Supplies of many of the British Provinces, owing to the shortage of those grains in their own provinces. The State Director of Civil Supplies had therefore strongly to urge the necessity for outside help, before the conference held at Delhi in October, 1918. He was heard sympathetically and the case, he made out by statistics regarding the monthly food requirements of this State, so favourably impressed the Foodstuffs Commissioner that he assured him of his support in the matter.

Contract with Messrs. Kilachand Devchand & Co., for rice and wheat.

176. The next important question for determination then was to import into the State the allotted quantities of wheat and rice every month. If it had been possible for the local grain dealers to import the quantities required in their district or taluka, that would have been the best arrangement. With a view to achieve that object, the Director of Civil Supplies called in conference the District Subas, the Municipal Commis-

sioner, Baroda City, and the leading grain merchants of the State on 23rd October 1918 and discussed with them the desirability of importing the first allotment sanctioned for November 1918, *viz.*, 460 waggons of wheat and 520 of rice. But as the local merchants were unable to undertake the work, especially for lack of funds, the Director had to turn his attention to Bombay and, after negotiating with some big firms, ultimately prevailed upon Messrs. Kilachand Devchand & Co., Seed Merchants of Bombay, to undertake the work and got them recognised as the sole purchasing and distributing agents for rice and wheat for the State. The firm was required to invest 30 lakhs of rupees in the concern, to bear all losses due to leakage in transit, to maintain at its own cost 36 depots for sale of wheat and rice in various places and to import such quantities of rice and wheat from month to month as may be directed by the Director of Civil Supplies. In return for these services, the firm was allowed 2½% commission on purchases made and ½ anna per rupee on wholesale and retail sales. The firm conducted the work honestly and satisfactorily with the result that the people were assured of sufficient quantities, of rice and wheat at the cheapest possible rates throughout the stressful year of great scarcity. During the year 10,99,895 mds. of rice and 7,54,960 mds. of wheat were imported by the firm for sale in the State.

Provision made for Okhamandal and Kodinar taluka.

177. The sea-coast talukas of Okhamandal and Kodinar being inaccessible either by boats or country craft during the monsoon, it was necessary to stock there the necessary supplies of rice and wheat for local consumption during the four monsoon months. 11,300 bags of rice and 7,154 bags of wheat were accordingly imported into Dwarka through Messrs. Kilachand Devchand & Co. in the month of

May 1919. As regards Kodinar, the requirements of which were smaller, arrangement was made with the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, to allow local merchants to ship the necessary quantities of grains to that taluka from Bombay on their own account.

Control over prices.

178. The selling price of rice and wheat imported by Messrs. Kilachand Devchand & Co. were fixed by this office on submission of invoices by the firm, while those of other foodstuffs imported by local merchants on their own account were fixed by the taluka Vahivatdars. The Subas of the Districts and the Municipal Commissioner, Baroda City, were empowered to inflict a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 in each case on any person found to be cornering stocks or profiteering by charging higher prices than those fixed from time to time.

II.—Grass.

Control on grass.

179. Owing to the failure of rains in 1918, the scarcity of fodder was keenly felt in all the districts except Naosari. The Government of Bombay put an embargo on the export of grass from British territory and no grass was thus available from the neighbouring British districts. A corresponding embargo had therefore to be placed on the grass available within the State. The only source from which grass could be supplied to the famine-stricken districts of Baroda and Kadi was the Naosari district. Amreli, however, could more conveniently get its supply from the Gir forest. The selling prices of grass in the Naosari district rose abnormally from four to eight rupees per thousand pounds in the past years to about forty rupees. Government interference was thus called for to stop profiteering: the available stock of grass was therefore controlled and arrangement was made with the Railway

administration concerned to prevent the booking of grass by rail without a permit from the State Director of Civil Supplies.

Fixation of prices.

180. The selling prices for the various grades of grass were fixed at from Rs. 14 to Rs. 27 for the Naosari district according to quality and from Rs. 24 to Rs. 36 for the Baroda and Kadi districts, leaving a fair margin of profit to the grass dealers. The Deputy Controller for grass, the Subas of the districts and the Municipal Commissioner, Baroda City, were empowered to inflict a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 in each case on any one who was found cornering stocks or charging prices higher than those fixed.

Arrangement for transport of grass.

181. The most intricate problem which the Department had to tackle with in the transport of grass as in that of food-stuffs was the difficulty of obtaining sufficient number of waggons. A conference was held at the Surat station on the 28th December 1918 with the B. B. & C. I. Railway officials and the Controller of Fodder, Bombay, and after mutual exchange of views it was arranged that priority certificates should be issued for the transport of grass. The railway authorities agreed to supply daily 42 waggons on the B. B. & C. I. main line, the Tapty-Valley and the Kosamba-Zankhvav lines for the transport of State grass to places in the other districts where it may be required. This number of waggons was found to be insufficient in the beginning, but in March and April 1919, the grass situation became more acute and the number was found insufficient to meet the demand; it was therefore increased to 87 waggons by the railway authorities.

182. Though the prices of grass were fixed, the cultivators who used to go Songhad, Vyara and other places in the Naosari district could not get grass at the fixed prices as the merchants refused to sell it except at higher prices. A special officer was therefore appointed as Deputy Controller for Grass with his headquarters at Songhad from January to June 1919, to see that cultivators could get grass at the controlled prices and that no difficulty was experienced by them in securing waggons. Mr. B. K. Bhate was appointed to the post and worked from January to April 1919, when the duties of the Deputy Controller for grass were transferred to Mr. R. H. Madan, the Conservator of Forests, in addition to his usual duties.

Appointment of Deputy Controller for grass

183. Priority certificates for the transport of grass were issued by the Director of Civil Supplies in favour of the Conservator of Forests for the transport of grass to Baroda for the requirements of the State Military and to depots in other places opened under the control of the Vahivatdars by the Famine Commissioner. They were likewise issued for private consumers, cultivators and managers of *Panjrapoles*. The proper distribution of priority certificates amongst those who stood in need of them, the elimination of the grass profiteers and the prompt loading of waggons taxed the energy and resources of the Director of Civil Supplies to the utmost. But the whole business was managed by him satisfactorily with the cordial co-operation of Mr. R. H. Madan, the State Conservator of Forests.

Grass imported into Baroda and Kadi districts

184. The monsoon of 1919 showed favourable signs from the beginning and the control over grass, being considered unnecessary, was removed from the beginning of August 1919.

Removal of control on grass.

III.—Salt.

185. As stated in the last year's report, control over salt was established in July 1918 owing to the shortage of the supply of salt from the salt works and through the good offices of the Deputy Commissioner of Salt, N. D., a monthly allotment of 22,000 mds. of Kharaghoda salt was secured from July 1918; but when that was found insufficient, it was increased by him at our request in October 1918 to 35,600 mds. per month for six months from October 1918 to March 1919. Another monthly allotment of 8,900 maunds of Dharasana salt was likewise sanctioned by him for the said period; this had again to be increased to 26,000 mds. from March to June 1919.

Increase of salt allotments.

186. The Kharaghoda salt was made available to the merchants of the Baroda and Kadi districts from the Government Contractor's depots in those districts on licenses granted by the Subas. The Suba, Navsari Division, was authorized to give permits to merchants of his district to import Dharasana salt from the salt works direct.

Arrangement for supply of salt

187. The wholesale prices at the sources of supply of both these salts were published in the *Adnya Patrika* and the Subas were authorized to fix the retail prices for their districts on lines indicated therein. The price fixed for the City of Baroda was Rs. 1-2-0 per maund. The charging of higher prices was made punishable with fine as in the case of rice and wheat.

Fixation of retail prices

188. The Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Northern Division, visited the salt works in April 1919 and when he felt sure that the stock of salt would not be depleted by free issue, he inti-

Removal of Salt control

mated to this office his intention of removing restrictions on the issue of salt from the salt works. The control over salt in this State was consequently removed from the middle of April 1919.

IV.—Kerosene.

Kerosene arrangements.

189. As stated in the last year's report, control over Kerosene oil was established in July 1918, owing to the shortage of supply and the consequent rise in the selling prices. The Asiatic Petroleum, the Burma Oil, the Standard Oil, and the Indo-Burma Petroleum companies, which had their agencies within the State, used to make definite monthly allotments to them and give intimation thereof to the Price Controller. In case any allotment was found insufficient, the companies were requested to increase it.

Oil for Oil-pumps.

190 When the monsoon of 1918 failed, the cultivators having oil-engine-pumps began to work them for raising crops by irrigation. As sufficient kerosene could not be obtained for the purpose from the local agencies, special arrangements were made with the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company for a monthly supply of 19,000 tins. The Subas were authorized to correspond directly with the Company in December 1918 and obtain the necessary quantity.

Removal of Control on Kerosene.

191. In October 1919, it was found that the supply of kerosene was sufficient and on the assurance of the oil Companies that there would not be any more difficulties, the control over kerosene was removed.

V.—Petrol

192. As stated in the last year's Report, petrol was controlled from April 1918 and the allotments sanctioned by the Assistant Controller of Petrol were imported by a local dealer licensed by our Price Controller. This arrangement lasted until all December 1918, when the Government of Bombay removed restrictions on petrol.

Petrol.

193. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to the British Government for the cordial co-operation rendered by their Foodstuffs Commissioner, the various Directors of Civil Supplies, the Assistant Controller of Petrol and the Bombay Salt Department in the matter of food supplies, petrol and salt; to the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the facilities in the matter of transport ; and to the several oil companies for large kerosene supplies.

Acknowledgment.

The policy of Control was not properly understood at the outset ; and as it prevented undue profiteering and also trenched upon the usual trade conditions, it was unpopular with the trades people ; but it really conferred a benefit on the masses and proved their salvation during this year of famine and abnormally inflated prices.

J.—Famine.

194. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, B. A. LL. B., was appointed Famine Commissioner in the beginning of October 1918 and continued to do that work till the end of October 1919 when the Famine Office was closed.

Personnel.

195. In the months of May and June 1918 there was some rain in the Naosari District, but very little in the rest of the districts and sowing operations were consequently delayed. The situation improved a little in July but the fall was not equally distributed. There was fairly good rain in August, but very little in September and no rain in October. The rainfall in Okhamandal and Beyt was not even an inch and this part of the State was so hard hit that Famine Operations had at once to be commenced. The following figures show the deficit of rainfall in all the four districts of the State at compared with the average rainfall of the preceding ten years :—

Rainfall.

	District.	Deficit rainfall in inches.
1.	Baroda	32
2.	Kadi	14
3.	Navsari	23
4.	Amreli.	17

196. In all the districts, except Naosari, all crops except *bajri* and cotton to the extent of about 2 to 8 annas in the rupee failed. In Okhamandal even *bajri* crop totally failed.

Crops.

197. The result was a shortage in foodstuffs. In the preceding year excessive rain had damaged crops and there was consequently less production than usual. The failure of crops therefore intensified the difficulty and caused a sharp rise in the prices of foodstuffs Imports from outside were also difficult as the drought had affected even the usual supplying districts and the production there also was smaller than in the past years. Wheat, *bajri* and pulses which used to sell normally

Prices.

at from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund rose to prices varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 *Malvi* wheat could not be had even at Rs. 8 per maund, while the price of *Vanshi* and *Jiresal* rice rose to Rs. 9 and of Rangoon rice to Rs 4 per maund. *Mag*, *Math*, *Udid* and *Val* could not be had for less than Rs. 6.

Grass.

198. There was shortage not only of food supply but also of fodder for cattle. Very little of the usual *Juvar* and *bajri* grass was available and their selling price rose from Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 and Rs. 25 respectively per 100 bundles. Hay could be had only in the Naosari District and the Gir forest of Amreli. Its price which was normally between Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 rose to Rs. 20 and finally to Rs. 30 per 1,000 lbs.

Scarcity and famine areas.

199. No famine relief operations were required in the Naosari District except in some forest tracts. In the other districts, two Mahals of Khamba and Kodinar in Amreli, the whole of the Kadi and also Baroda with the exception of Bhadran and Petlad Talukas were treated as scarcity areas, while the remaining portions as famine areas.

Measures taken.

200. Prompt measures, were adopted according to requirements in the scarcity and famine areas for helping the people to tide over the difficulties of the year. They may be classified as under :—

1. Granting of loans (Tagavi) ;
2. Cheap grain shops ;
3. Food and fodder supply ;
4. Supply of drinking water ;
5. Relief works ;
6. Cattle Camps ;
7. Gratuitous relief and grants to poor-houses and;
8. Suspension and remission of land revenue.

Tagavi.

201. Tagavi for raising crops by irrigation, well-sinking and such other purposes calculated to make the *Kheduts* self-reliant and cheerful by their moral tonic effect were liberally given. For this purpose Rs. 1,70,000 for Baroda, Rs. 3,00,000 for Kadi and Rs. 2,97,000 for the Amreli District were sanctioned to be given without interest. Besides these, Rs. 24,000 were advanced as loans to six Khatedars in different Mahals of the Baroda district for the purpose of oil-engines. The amount actually spent for giving Tagavi loans was as under :—

Purpose.	District.			Total.
	Baroda.	Kadi.	Amreli.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sinking of wells ...	29,637	40,170	42,229	1,12,036
Fodder	33,100	10,505	14,743	58,348
Implements ...	1,790	2,014	13,192	16,996
Bullocks	7,899	30,730	25,327	63,956
Seeds	17,500	13,084	63,968	94,552
Maintenance ...	4,743	6,669	19,299	30,711
Miscellaneous ...	1,450	0	665	2,115
Total ...	96,119	1,03,172	179,423	3,78,714

Cheap grain shops.

202. As the prices of foodstuffs had risen abnormally high, one of the best means to relieve the poor from resulting distress was to open cheap grain shops, where grain could be purchased at a lower rate than that prevailing in the market. With a view to stimulate private charity in the direction of

opening such cheaper grain shops, Government laid it down that half the loss incurred in selling grain at cheaper prices would be borne from the amount of ten lakhs of rupees so generously set apart by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb from his private purse for the relief of the poor provided the other half could be met by local private collections. There was a cordial response to this concession. Funds were collected in almost all the Taluka stations and other important towns; and the local grants were supplemented by Rs. 72,246 from His Highness's private purse. This proved a blessing to the poor labouring classes which could thereby augment the purchasing power of their wages by availing themselves of the cheap grain shops. Cheap grain shops were opened in Baroda, Petlad, Sojitra, Sinor, Vaso, Patan, Kalol, Amreli, Damnagar, Dhari, Dwarka, Beyt and various other places.

Fodder supply.

203. The greatest hardship the people had to undergo during this famine was that regarding the fodder for cattle. Shortage of food-stuffs could be met by imports from outside; but it was not equally easy to get our fodder supply. Owing to fodder famine in the Bombay Presidency as well, the Government of Bombay had prohibited the export of grass. The only sources of supply to the State were therefore the Gir Forest for the Amreli District, and the Naosari Forests for the Baroda and Kadi districts. However, we could import 250 tons of baled grass immediately on the appearance of famine through our Agricultural Department from the British Military Stores at Nagpur and it was sold in the Baroda District at one rupee per maund; this transaction resulted in a loss of Rs. 5,857. Fortunately the Naosari District and the Gir forest could supply a large quantity over and above their normal out-put. In the Kadi district the surplus grass

of previous years and the yield of the current year was adequate except in the Talukas of Dehgam, Kalol and Kadi. All the available grass in the Naosari district was controlled and 50 lacs lbs. of it was transported by the Famine Department to various depots, established by Government in the Taluka stations of the Baroda district and in the deficit talukas of the Kadi District. This grass was sold to the cultivators at the concession rate of 1½ maund per rupee which caused Government a loss of Rs. 27,594. In addition to this, over a crore lbs. of grass was transported from Naosari district at the instance of merchants and *Khatedars* under priority certificates issued by the Director of Civil Supplies under the control system. Over 30 lacs lbs. of grass was imported by Government in the City of Baroda for the use of the State Military. This to-gether with the new fodder raised by irrigation was found sufficient to feed the cattle and keep them in working condition. As regards Amreli district, 4 lacs. lbs. of grass was cut from the Gidardi (Gir) forest and transported to Dwarka. It had first to be transported to Jafrabad by road and thence to be shipped by country craft which raised the cost price to over Rs. 40 per 1,000 lbs. But His Highness' Government ordered it to be sold at 60 lbs. per rupee incurring a loss of Rs 7,039. Grass was thus made available for those who could purchase it. But there was large class of *rabaries* in the Kadi and Baroda districts who kept large herds of cattle without possessing the means to purchase grass for them. Arrangement was therefore made in the Naosari and Gir Forests for the free grazing of their cattle. Several cattle camps were established with medical help both for men and cattle at a cost of Rs. 8,354. The *rabaries* of the Baroda and Kadi districts had taken nearly 16,000 head of cattle to the Naosari forests for grazing.

Similarly about 400 Ahers had brought their cattle from Okhamandal for grazing in the Gir forest. Waste lands, the grazing rights of which are generally auctioned out every year, were kept free for grazing at a considerable loss of revenue and the cart-load rate of grass charged by the Forest Department in the Gir forest was much reduced.

204. Though the rain was insufficient, no difficulty was experienced by people in getting potable water. The previous year's heavy rain had raised the water level in the wells. But there was difficulty in some places as regards drinking water for the cattle. Water had to be lifted from wells for filling the water troughs for cattle. The usual village grants which are intended for a month or two in the last summer months were found to be insufficient in a year when water had to be lifted for over 8 months. It was therefore met by contributions made by owners of cattle in villages, supplemented by grants from Government and district Local Boards to the extent of Rs. 7,226 and Rs. 19,881 respectively. Rs. 1,191 were also spent by the Forest Department for digging temporary pits in the forest tract of the Naosari district, where scarcity prevailed. In addition to digging new wells, old wells were bored to increase the capacity of supply 140 wells were bored by the Agricultural Department and Local Boards in the Baroda, Kadi and Amreli districts out of which 105 were successful.

Supply of drinking water.

205. At first it was believed that relief works would be required on a large scale in the three districts of Baroda, Kadi and Amreli and Rs. 15,50,499 were sanctioned by Government and Rs. 2,20,569 by the Local Boards for the purpose. Test works were started immediately after the failure of rains.

Relief works.

But it was only in Okhamandal, Dhari, Khamba, Amreli and Damnagar Talukas of the Amreli district, and Petlad and Bhadran Peta Mahal of the Baroda district that sufficient labourers were attracted to justify their conversion into famine works. Elsewhere there was no response and the test works had to be closed. In spite of high prices of food-stuffs, most of the people were self-supporting. It was evident that the resisting power of the people had much increased owing to improvement in their material and moral condition In the Famine of Samvat 1956, when the maximum price of food-stuffs was not more than Rs. 2-8-0 per maund, thousands of people had become so helpless as to resort to relief works on the first appearance of famine; but on the present occasion though the prices were three times higher, they were able to hold their own. It seemed as if it was considered disrespectful to work on a famine relief work. The staying power of our people has no doubt much increased during the last 20 years, which is really gratifying. This is mainly due to the increase in the wages of labour and the opening of industries other than agriculture for obtaining remunerative employment. People deemed it more dignifying to work on their fields in sinking wells, etc., with Government or private loan than on relief works. Out of 62 works sanctioned for the Baroda district and 17 for the Amreli district, only 2 in Baroda and 13 in Amreli were required to be started by the Public Works Department at a total cost of Rs. 1,17,538. Out of this Rs. 77,534 were expended on relief works in the Okhamandal Mahal alone. The daily average number of labourers engaged on these works was 1,600. The main works undertaken were repairs to the Vankia Bund, the Khambha-Gadiachavad and the Bhimgaja-Mulvel roads and metal-breaking for the Dwarka Railway in the Amreli district.

The Local Boards of Baroda and Amreli districts opened about 75 smaller works, such as, tank-digging and road-making and spent Rs. 97,783 on them. These works attracted labourers mostly because they were works of local utility.

Cattle Camps.

206. In spite of the arrangements made for the supply of grass and free grazing, there were some persons who found it difficult to maintain their cattle at home or to take them to the forest-grazing areas. With a view to preserve such cattle, cattle camps were opened from private charity supplemented by Government grants at Baroda, Petlad, Padra, Sojitra, Amreli, Dwarka, Beyt, Dhari and other places. The grant from Government to these cattle camps amounted to Rs. 18,000. With a view to raise funds for the protection of cattle, some leading citizens with the permission of Government started a *Gau-Rakshaka* lottery which made available nearly a lac of Rupees for distributing grass to cattle, starting a cattle camp in Baroda and for helping other cattle camps.

Gratuitous relief and grants to poor-houses.

207. Gratuitous relief was not required on a large scale. But there were some respectable poor and destitute people especially widows and old and infirm persons, who required grain doles in some places and more especially in the City of Baroda. Government therefore spent Rs 24,225 for gratuitous relief in the shape of grain, Rs. 2,970 in the shape of clothes to the poor and Rs. 5,600 as donations to the poor-Houses started from private charity at Amreli and Dhari.

Remission and suspension of land revenue.

208. Owing to the partial failure of crops, Government granted remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,10,037 and Rs. 36,11,520 were ordered to be suspended. To encourage the cultivation of fodder crops, the usual water

rates and other cesses were remitted in the Baroda, Kadi and Amreli districts, which resulted in a loss of revenue of Rs. 5,951.

Private charity.

209. It must be observed with great pride that during this Famine the well-to-do people of the State stretched their helping hand in a praiseworthy manner to render help to their famine-stricken brethren and to the dumb cattle. In all the districts private persons contributed Rs. 6,82,187 as charity for supplying grain and clothes to the poor and grass to the cattle.

Expenditure.

210. The total expenditure by Government for relief measures amounted to Rs. 10,73,369 as detailed below :—

Subject Matter of relief.	Actual expenditure by Government.	Actual expenditure by Local Boards.	Value of concessions.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tagavi and loans	3,88,409	...	...	3,88,409
Grants to cheap grain shops ...	72,246	...	...	72,246
Fodder supply	40,505	...	...	40,505
Water supply	8,417	19,881	...	28,298
Relief works	1,21,382	97,783	...	2,19,165
Grants to cattle camps etc. ...	26,354	...	...	26,354
Gratuitous relief etc.	22,795	...	...	22,795
Remission of land revenue ...	...	...	2,10,037	2,10,037
Free grazing etc.	...	...	40,547	40,547
Exemption from water rates ...	...	...	5,951	5,951
Miscellaneous	19,062	...	...	19,062
Total ...	6,99,170	1,17,664	2,56,535	10,73,369

211. The scarcity allowance at the rate of Rs. 2/- per mensem to the servants upto Rs. 30/- was continued throughout the year and it cost Rs. 6,08,696/-to the State.

The continuance of Scarcity allowance.

212. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai deserves praise for the efficient discharge of his famine relief duties.

Good work done by Mr Desai

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

Personnel.

213. Mr. A. N. Datar B.A., LL B., A.M., (Columbia) held the office of the Accountant General for the whole year except for a short period of twelve days when Mr. Jethabhai N. Patel held the charge.

Functions of the Department.

214. The Department is divided into nine branches in accordance with its three fold functions, *viz.* Audit, Accounts, and Finance.

Change of designation of the Asstt. Accountant General Civil Branch.

215. During the year under review, the designation of the Assistant Accountant General of the Civil Branch was changed into the Deputy Accountant General.

Amalgamation of the P. W. Audit Branch with the Railway Branch.

216. After the sad demise of Mr. J. J. Savant, the Asstt. Accountant General of the Public Works Audit Branch, that branch and the Railway Audit Branch were amalgamated and Mr. N.P. Ghosh, the Examiner of Railway Accounts was placed in charge of the amalgamated offices.

The main branch.

217. The main branch is the central controlling office of the Department under the direct supervision of the Accountant General assisted by the Deputy Accountant General. All important matters involving questions bearing directly on the finance of the State. are disposed of in this branch. The work of compiling accounts of tribute (Ghasdana and Jamabandi) due to His Highness' Government from the several tributaries under the Mahikantha, Revakantha and Palanpur Agencies and from those in Kathiawar received through the Residency

and of business transactions with the leading banks in Bombay is also done in this branch. The transactions with the Bank of Bombay and seven other leading banks in Bombay amounted to Rs. 51,53,932 in remittance and Rs. 45,47,818 in withdrawals. The following statement shows the demands, collections and arrears of tribute during the year under report.

Demands, collections and arrears of tribute due to His Highness's Government by the various Agencies for the Samvat year 1975.

No.	Name of the Agency.	Total demands.			Collections.	Arrears.	Surplus recovery.	Remarks.
		Arrears for the last year.	Demands for the current year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Rewa Kantha	57,478 10 0	1,31,072 7 7	1,88,551 1 7	65,341 15 7	1,23,209 2 0	...	
2	Mahi Kantha ...	2,40,098 15 2	1,43,698 2 7	3,82,797 1 9	1,30,798 3 5	2,51,098 14 7	0 0 3	Rs. 1527-0-3 for interest.
3	Kathiawar	3,61,834 9 0	2,95,338 4 0	6,57,172 13 0	3,03,080 15 9	3,54,091 13 3	.	
4	Palanpur	96,835 1 7 35 11 5	44,179 4 2	1,41,014 5 9 35 11 5	46,853 15 1	96,296 2 1	..	
5	Miyagam ...	6,769 8 9	6,769 8 9	13,539 1 6	.....	13,539 1 6	...	
	Total	7,63,052 7 11	6,20,057 11 1	13,83,110 3 0	5,46,075 1 10	8,39,135 1 5	0 0 3	

218. The work of compiling the final accounts of the State from the monthly statements received from the Pre Audit branch as well as the monthly accounts received from the Taluka and other treasuries is done, in the Compilation of Accounts branch under the direct supervision of the Deputy Accountant General.

Compilation of Accounts branch.

219. The Civil Audit branch which is also under the supervision of the Deputy Accountant General, examines all vouchers excepting those relating to the offices in the City, the Public Works, the Railways and the Military Departments on the Post Audit System.

Civil Audit Branch.

220. The Stamp Branch which is under the supervision of the Main Branch reports the realisation of revenue amounting to Rs. 8,37,605 from the sale of stamps etc., as against Rs. 7,12,800 during the previous year.

The Stamp Branch.

221. The Pre Audit Branch which is under the supervision of a separate Asstt. Accountant General checks and examines in the first instance all bills from the offices of the city before authorising payments. The bills relating to the Military Department received from the Mahals are, however, examined on the post audit system in this branch. The total transactions during the year amounted to Rs. 5,39,26,131 on both sides of the Accounts.

The Pre Audit Branch.

222. The inspection branch inspects the accounts of all departments except the Military, the Public Works and the Railway by actually taking stock of treasure and scrutinizing local accounts The Assistant in charge of this branch inspected 194 offices during the year under review.

The Inspection Branch.

223. The local boards inspection branch supervised by two auditors examined the accounts of the Districts and Taluka Local Boards as well as those of the District Municipalities and the Vishista Panchayats.

The Local Boards Inspection Branch.

224. The Public Works Audit Branch was in charge of a separate assistant upto the 6th of October 1918 but was subsequently amalgamated with the Railway Audit Branch and placed in charge of Mr. N. P. Ghosh, the Examiner of Accounts. As the Head of this Branch he exercises audit control over the Public-Works Department, Baroda City Municipality, Baroda City Improvement Trust and the State Furniture Workshop.

The Public Works Audit Branch.

225. The Railway Audit Branch controlled by an assistant designated the Examiner of Accounts for State Railways has to audit the accounts of the lines which are working as well as of those that are under construction. A small staff of this office is kept at Ajmere to audit the receipts on the open lines.

Railway Audit Branch.

226. In the civil departments 179 new pensions were sanctioned and 143 ceased through death. At the close of the year the total number of civil pensioners stood at 1221 drawing an aggregate annual pension of Rs. 2,86,322. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 3,290 were awarded to 46 persons during the year. In the Military Departments 31 new pensions were sanctioned and 67 ceased through death, the number of pensioners at the end of the year being 860. The annual pension drawn by them during the year amounted to Rs. 86.460. The gratuities amounted to Rs. 14,671 granted to 59 men.

Pensions and gratuities.

227. The Accountant General receives from the different departments the statements of estimated receipts and expenditure for the succeeding year by the end of January. They are then scrutinised and the budget is submitted to Government by the middle of April so as to leave about 12 to 14 weeks for its consideration by the Government. It is the duty of the Accountant General to watch the increase and decrease in Revenue and expenditure, to see that no wasteful expenditure is incurred and to advise Government generally on all questions directly or indirectly affecting the finances of the State.

Budget.

228. The total receipts and disbursements during the year as compared with those of the previous year given in the following

Total receipts and disbursements.

statements :—

Receipts.

No.	Heads of Receipts	1917-18.	1918-19	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Land Revenue ...	1,14,36 811	81,47,941	......	32,88,870
2	Miscellaneous & Taxes	2 40,920	2,38,215	......	2,705
3	Forests	3,24,171	3 83,119	58,948	......
4	Abkari	26,60,042	28,84,055	2,24,013	......
5	Customs	1,93 421	1,69,788	......	23,633
6	Stamps	7 12,890	8,37,605	1 24 715	0
7	Registration	1,56,090	1,84 334	28 244	0
8	Tribute and fixed Jamabandi received through the Residency	7 03,804	5,46,075	......	1,57,729
9	Tribute and fixed Jamabandi received direct	14,720	15,554	834	......
10	Interests	10,02,254	11,77,871	1,75,617	
11	Village board Revenue	11,372	48,254	36,882	......
12	Opium	5,33,765	5,29,333	......	4,432
13	Railways	11,09,763	15,90,952	4,81,189	......
14	Irrigation	17,418	23,371	5,953	
15	Palace	......	......	......	......
16	Judicial fees and Fines.	82,058	98,805	16,747	......
17	Jail	18,684	26,286	7,602	
18	Education	1,33,660	1,32,942	......	718
19	Muncipalities	60	13	......	47
20	Public Works... ...	2,19,625	2,36,108	16,483	......
21	Miscellaneous (including Ferries, Police, General Administration &c.	7,14,523	6,11,737	......	1,02,786
	Total ...	2,02,86,051	1,78,82,358	11,77,227	35,80,920

Disbursements.

No.	Heads of Disbursements	1917-18.	1918-19,	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ...	20,36,542	20,85,710	49,168	......
2	Other Establishments	1,70,615	1,69,458	......	1,157
3	Forests	87,040	87,339	299	......
4	Stamps	47,400	52,410	5,010	......
5	Registration	43,931	43,543	......	388
6	Tribute &c. received through the Residency	16	36	20	......
7	Tribute &c. received direct	78	46	......	32
8	Opium...	63,674	49,179	......	14,495
9	Railways	......	......	......	......
10	Palace	18,15,813	20,13,431	1,97,618	......
11	Huzur Raj Karbhar ...	......	......	......	......
	(a) Touring Expenses	......	3,040	3,040	......
	(b) Huzur Cutcheries	7,33,815	7,01,226	......	32,589
12	Judicial	3,84,022	3,65,069	......	18,953
13	Police...	8,42,542	8,08,838	......	33,704
14	Jail	69,530	77,802	8,272	......
15	Education	22,82,887	21,06,902	......	1,75,985
16	Medical	3,58,987	4,52,038	93,051	......
17	Printing Press ...	81,356	1,13,240	31,884	......
18	Local Boards and 25 (a)	5,75,496	6,95,814	1,20,318	......
19	Municipalities ...	2,000	......	......	2,000
20	Public Works ...	20,90,459	23,23,428	2,32,969	......
21	Army	17,70,065	18,95,438	1,25,373	......
22	Devesthan Dharmadaya	2,43,318	2,34,706	......	8,612
23	Assamdars Nemnookdars	5,33,927	5,31,248	......	2,679
24	Pensioners	2,62,200	2,85,093	22,893	......
25	Marriages in the Ruling Faimily ...	2,70,000	2,83,219	13,219	......
26	Extraordinary including famine etc. ...	6,501	6,78,284	6,71,783	......
27	Miscellaneous including interest, ferries, irrigation etc. ...	41,74,335	5,99,064	......	35,75,271
	Total ...	1,89,46,549	1,66,55,601	15,74,917	38,65,865

229. The main Heads which show appreciable increase under receipts are :—

Increase under receipts.

Forests:—Rs. 58,948. This increase is due to the high prices realised from the sale of forest produce.

Abkari:—Rs. 2,24,013 Due to the increased license fees of retail vend, to the increased consumption of foreign liquor due to the spread of influenza, to the greater number of tree tapped, and to the refund of duty for hemp drugs from the British Government.

Stamps:—Rs. 1,24,715 Due to the amendments of rates in the court fees act and to the larger sale of stamps.

Registration:—Rs. 28,244 Due to the increase in the number of documents registered during the year.

Interest:—Rs. 1,75,617 Due to the interest on 3½% Government paper which was due in June 1918 having been received in August 1918 as the date of drawing half yearly interest was changed from 29th June to 14th August at the time of conversion.

Village Board Revenue:—Rs. 36,882. Due to some items of income transferred to the Village Boards.

Railways: Rs. 4,81,189 Due partly to enhancement of rates in passenger fares and partly to the opening of Samlaya Timba Railway as well as general development of traffic.

Judicial Fees and Fines:—Rs. 16,747 Due to more fines realised in infant marriage cases.

Public Works.—Rs. 16,483 Due to the increase in receipts on account of electric installation and to the adjustment of some accounts.

Decrease under receipts

230. The heads which show appreciable decrease under receipts are :—

Land Revenue.—Rs. 32,88,870 Due to the suspension of Land Revenue on account of Famine during the year.

Customs.—Rs. 23,633. Due to less receipts received this year.

Tribute and fixed Jamabandi, received through the Residency.—Rs. 1,57,729. Due partly to the suspension of tribute granted to the Rewa Kantha Agency and partly to the adjustment of accounts made during the previous year.

Miscellaneous, including Ferries, Police, General Administration, etc.—Rs. 1,02,786 Really there is no decrease as the amount of Rs. 1,50,000 one lac and a half earned in the purchase of the first Indian War Loan at the rate of 95 p. c. was adjusted in the previous year.

Increase under disbursements.

231. The Heads which show appreciable increase under disbursements are the following :—

Land Revenue.—Rs. 49,168 Due partly to the increase of expenditure in the Commerce and Agriculture Departments and partly to amounts paid as compensation of land and trees etc.

Palace.—Rs. 1,97,618 Due to the increase in the Budget this year.

Medical.—Rs. 93,051 Due to the purchase of medicines and surgical instruments as well as increase of expenditure for hospitals and dispensaries.

Printing Press.—Rs. 31,884 Due to increase of 60% in the fixed rate of papers and increase in the Printing Charges.

Local Boards.—Rs. 1,20,318 Due to the transfer of certain minor works of the Public Works Department to the Local Boards.

Public Works.—Rs. 2,32,969 Due to the execution of several famine works in the State.

Army.—Rs. 1,25,373 Due to (1) the minimum of the revised grades having been granted to the Field Officers during the year (2) the higher rate of gram and (3) the grant of Moghavari allowance given in shape of cheap grain.

Pensioners.—Rs. 22,893 Due to the increased number of pensioners.

Marriage in the Ruling Family.—Rs. 13,219 Due to the adjustment of accounts spent on marriage of Shrimati Indumati Devi.

Extraordinary, including Famine, etc.—Rs. 6,71,783. Due to famine and grain compensation allowance.

Decrease under disbursements.

231. (*a*) *The heads showing appreciable decrease under disbursements are the following:*—

Opium.—Rs. 14,495 Owing to less expenditure incurred in the purchase of opium juice.

Huzur Raj Karbhar:—

Huzur Cutcheries.—Rs. 32,589 Due to the adjustment of the heavy bill of the legal charges in Okhamandal Reaf Case made during the previous year.

Judicial.—Rs. 18,953 Due to reduction of two judges with their establishments during the year.

Police.--Rs. 33,704 Due to decrease in the number of Sepoys.

Education.—Rs. 1,75,985. Partly due to no expenditure having been incurred on account of picture gallery, during the year, and partly to several village schools having been closed on account of famine

Miscellaneous including interest, ferries, irrigation etc.—Rs. 35,75,271. It is only apparent and is due to the adjustment of amounts on account of War Contribution and the conversion of $3\frac{1}{2}$% stock into 5% War Loan Bonds made during the previous year.

Financial Condition of the State.

232. The following table shows the financial condition of the State at the close of the year as compared with that of the previous year.

Assets and Liabilities of the State.

Year.	Assets.		Liabilities.	Net assets exclusive of opium and opium juice.
	Cash Balance.	Investments including amounts spent on Railways and reproductive Public Works		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1917-18 ...	61,32,667	6,10,17,803	61,11,676	6,10,38,794
1918-19 ...	53,46,648	6,18,78,635	50,20,149	6,22,05,134

233. In this connection it may be noted that the State has up till now invested about 2 crores and 79 lacs in Railways and the receipts under this head amount to about Rs. 15,90,952. Further the State has spent about 48 lacs in reproductive public works like irrigation which during the year under review accounted for receipts amounting to Rs. 23,371 only.

Expenditure under railways and reproductive public works.

234. The statement given above will indicate that the financial position of the Raj is stronger this year by about 12 lacs as compared with that of last year.

Financial strength of the State.

GENERAL.

235. In addition to the regular work of the Department the Accoutant General had to work as a member of the State Legislative Council.

Additional work.

236. The following is the statement showing the outturn of work done by the Accounts Department during the year under review.

Outturn of work done.

Name of Branch.	Matters disposed of.	Vouchers examined during the year.	Sums recovered in audit inspection.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
Main Branch including Post Audit Branch	1,22,402	85,971	4,454	4	6
Pre-Audit Branch	4,397	36,519	8,411	1	6
Public Works Audit Branch ...	4,498	29,753	1,368	0	0
Railway Branch	2,143	3,358	626	13	6
Inspection Branch	3,510	......	1,528	13	6
Local Boards Inspection Branch...	2,301	6,609	2,544	0	11
Total ...	1,39,251	1,62,210	18,933	1	11

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

A.—Land Revenue Proper.

(*a*) Administrative Arrangements.

Personnel.

237. The post of the Sar Suba was held by Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B. A., throughout the year except for 20 days from 4th to 23rd June when Rao Bahadur R. N. Joglekar, B. A., I. S. O., acted for him. The Naib Sar Suba's place was held by Mr. Chhotalal B. Patel, B. A., for 139 days, by Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Jaisinh Rao Gaekwar for 209 days and by Mr. S. A. Gavane, B. A., for 17 days.

Rao Bahadur R. N. Joglekar, B. A., I. S. O., was placed on special duty in the Sar Suba's Office from 20th January 1919 for introducing the Slip System for records and files.

Touring done by the Sar Suba.

238. The Sar Suba travelled 77 days, visited 16 Mahals and 21 villages and examined one Mahal Office and visited about 6 temples and public institutions.

Territorial divisions.

239. The territorial divisions continued unchanged, but the sub-divisions of Baroda and Kadi Districts were redistributed in order to relieve the Subas of a considerable amount of routine work. Two Personal Naib Subaships were created, one for each of these two Districts with additional establishments thus relieving the divisional Naib Subas of Baroda and Visnagar sub-divisions of the District Head Quarter work, which was hitherto looked after by them, and enabling a more even redistribution of the other Sub-divisions. Thus at the end of the year the sub-divisions stood as follows:—

Divisions.	Sub-divisions.	Mahals comprising the Sub-divisions.
1. Baroda ...	1 Baroda ...	1. Baroda including Baroda City. 2. Karjan. 3. Savli. 4 Waghodia
	2 Petlad... ...	1. Petlad. 2. Bhadran. 3. Padra.
	3. Dabhoi ...	1. Dabhoi. 2. Sinor. 3. Sankheda. 4. Tilakwada. 5. Chandod.
2 Kadi	1 Patan	1. Patan. 2. Chanasma. 3 Sidhapur 4. Harij.
	2 Visnagar ..	1 Visnagar. 2 Mehsana. 3 Kheralu 4 Vijapur
	3 Kadi	1 Kadi 2. Kalol 3. Dehgam 4 Attarsumba

Subas and their touring.

240. Rao Bahadur R. N. Joglekar, B. A., I. S. O., worked as Suba of Baroda for several months of the year, when he was deputed on special duty and succeeded by Mr. K. B. Jadhav. The charge of Kadi was with Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, Bar-at-Law, until he was deputed to act as Naib Dewan (Judicial), when Mr. R. R. Shirgaokar, B. A. LL. B., acted for him. Later on Mr. R. H. Desai, B. A., LL. B., who was working at Naosari was transferred permanently to Kadi and he relieved Mr. Shirgaokar. At Navsari, Mr. Chhotalal B. Patel, B. A., succeeded Mr. R. H. Desai to be in turn

succeeded by Mr. Baburao Ravji Chavan. The Amreli charge alone continued unchanged with Mr. N. K. Aloni, B. A., Bar-at-Law.

The touring done by the Subas of Kadi, Amreli and Navsari was more than the minimum laid down by rules, while that of the Suba of Baroda fell short by 37 days.

(*b*) General Condition.

241. The following table gives the distribution of rain-fall during the year as compared with that of the preceding year and the decennial average :—

Rain-fall.

Name of the District.	Decennial average.	Rail-fall in 1917-18.	Rain-fall. in 1918-19.
Baroda	39·92	60·47	9·08
Kadi...	27·73	43·22	12·49
Navsari	53·92	71·70	21·83
Amreli	24.7	36·00	6·16

The rain-fall was very much less than that of the preceding year and the decennial average.

242. The following is a comparative statement of the yield of principal crops in annas :—

Yield of crops.

Name of the District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juvar.		Cotton.	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
Baroda ...	6	3	3	2½	6	4	7	5
Kadi ...	5¼	3	2	2½	2½	6¼	8⅔	4¼
Navsari ...	10	1	5	7	6	8	9	12
Amreli ...	10	12	5	4	4	3¼	9	4½

The cause of the lesser yield is obvious from the figures of rain-fall.

Prices of food-stuffs.

243. The following table gives the prices of food-stuffs prevailing during the year as compared with those of the preceding year. The figures represent the number of pounds sold for a rupee.

Name of the District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juvar.		Pulse.		Wheat.	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
Baroda ...	10	7	12	7½	17	9	16	7	12	7
Kadi	8	8½	14	8	16	10¾	14	7	13	8¾
Navsari ...	12	8	11	7	11	8	12	7	10	8
Amreli... ...	9	8	11	7	15	10	11	8	9	5

The rise in prices, which was gradually coming on during the last 2 or 3 years owing to war conditions, became more accentuated during the year when there was almost a total failure of crops in most parts of India and the difficulties of transport became very acute.

(c) Land Revenue.

Number of villages.

244. The number of Government and alienated villages was as under :—

Name of the District.	Government villages.	Alienated villages.	Total.
Baroda	781½	65	846½
Kadi	1,067½	84½	1,152
Navsari	945	37	982
Amreli	265	30	295
Total...	3,059	216½	3,275½

There was considerable variation in the number of villages and their nature as some hamlets were separated from the parent village and recognised as independent, while others, hitherto recognised as independent, had owing to their smallness to be merged into and amalgamated with bigger villages.

Area of land in each district.

245. The area of land in the four districts was as follows:—

Name of the District.	Area of land in Bighas.	
	1917-18	1918-19
Baroda	20,90,888	20,90,083
Kadi	32,92,001	32,87,639
Navsari	16,14,475	16,14,553
Amreli	14,72,533	14,72,540
Total...	84,69,897	84,64,815

The decrease in the Kadi District was due to the revision survey operations; the variations in the other districts are too small to need any special remarks.

Land relinquished and that brought under cultivation.

246. The following table gives in bighas the area of land relinquished and that of land brought under cultivation during the year as compared with the preceding year:—

Name of the District.	Land relinquished.		Land brought under cultivation.	
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Baroda	329	145	8,230	4,059
Kadi	2,134	3,907	49,770	39,845
Navsari	42	1	717	1,356
Amreli	6,084	3,595	16,417	23,835
Total ...	8,589	7,648	75,134	69,095

The net amount of land that remained under cultivation was less than that in the previous year as a result of the famine conditions.

Transfer of land.

247. Statistics of transfer of land are as follows:—

Mode of transfer.	1917-18.		1918-19.	
	Persons.	Bighas.	Persons.	Bighas.
Inheritance ...	8,101	1,32,255	11,530	2,03,817
Partition ...	60	830	128	811
Gift and Exchange ...	116	1,186	138	1,713
Mortgage ...	202	1,144	189	1,166
Redemption ...	31	191	360	525
Sale ...	12,033	1,03,008	11,802	98,085
Other causes ...	882	10,477	914	10,830
Total ...	21,425	2,49,091	25,061	3,16,947

Demand and collection.

248. The following table gives the demand and realization of land revenue as compared with the preceding year:—

Name of the District.	1917–18.		Per-centage.	1918–19.		Per-centage.
	Demand.	Collection.		Demand.	Collection.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda ...	47,06,959	46,66,230	99·13	43,08,114	34,44,403	80
Kadi ...	37,89,027	37,31,590	98·00	37,98,106	24,55,810	62
Navsari ...	18,89,862	18,79,688	99·46	19,02,404	18,13,914	95
Amreli ...	9,74,389	9,59,461	99·00	9,57,234	5,34,726	56
Total ...	1,13,60,237	1,12,36,969	98·90	1,09,65,858	82,48,853	75

Owing to famine conditions, the fluctuating items of revenue were to some extent eliminated causing the demand to be less than the previous year ; collections were similarly affected on account of the remissions and suspensions sanctioned by Government to afford the agriculturists some needed relief.

Past arrears

249. The outstanding arrears at the close of the year as compared with the year preceding, were :—

Name of the District.	At the close of 1917-18.	At the close of 1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs
Baroda	77,559	8,45,559
Kadi	5 76,335	6,97,514
Navsari	4,180	14,197
Amreli	2,11,739	2,05,598
	8,69,813	17,62,868

The old arrears and the outstanding dues for the year 1917-18 could not be realised on account of the unpropitious seasons and hence there was a substantial increase in the arrears.

Coercive measures.

250, The following comparative statement will show to what extent coercive measures were employed during the year. It will appear that they were, on the whole, resorted to on a smaller scale than in the previous year ; but some specific measures had to be more largely employed to meet the wanton recalcitrancy exhibited by the people on the plea of a lean year. Even the issue of notices showed a further decline from 38,615 to 37,001.

* The figures for this item (Rs. 7,759) mentioned in the last report was erroneous and has been now rectified.

Measures.	1917-18	1918-19
Fines	69	70
Sales of land	112	62
Sales of immoveable property other than land.	95	110
Sales of moveable property	134	44
Arrests	31	110
Attachment of "Sarkari" lands	999	641
Attachment of Barkhali lands	6	113
Resumptions and forfeitures	160	151
Total...	1,606	1,301

(*d*) Local Cess.

251. The following table gives the demand and collection of local cess during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Demand and collection.

Name of the District.	1917-18		Percentage.	1918-19		Percentage.
	Demand.	Collection.		Demand.	Collection.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda	3,18,066	3,08,842	97,08	3,09,528	2,83,798	92
Kadi	2,31,117	2,38,150	Over collection.	2,52,408	2,32,417	96
Navsari	1,39,405	1,37,596	98,74	1,38,226	1,36,961	99
Amreli	75,477	74,223	99,00	73,140	63,852	87
Total:	7,64,065	7,58,811	99,31	7,73,302	7,17,028	92

(e) INCOME TAX.

Income Tax.

252. The following table shows the demand and realization of income tax during the year as compared with the year preceding:—

Name of the District.	1917-18.			1918-19.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Per centage.	Demand.	Collection.	Per centage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda ...	1,04,237	96,597	92·67	1,27,906	1,12,278	87
Kadi ...	44,515	43,243	97·00	47,905	45,740	95
Navsari ...	16,838	16,449	97·69	16,207	15,670	96
Amreli ...	17,546	16,620	95·00	15,202	13,982	92
Total ...	1,83,136	1,72,909	94·41	2,07,220	1,87,670	91

Cause of smaller revenue collections.

253. From the foregoing paragraphs, it is evident that the general condition of agriculture was much below normal owing to the failure of rains which required large relief to be given in the shape of suspension and remission of land revenue in various places. This and other measures of relief have been treated elsewhere.

Revision of initial salaries

254. Owing to the persistency of high prices, the initial salaries of Talatis and Clerks were revised as a permanent measure in addition to the temporary relief given in the shape of a scarcity allowance.

(*b*) Attached Estates.

255. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment at the beginning and close of the year and the causes, which led to the attachment.

Number of estates under attachment and causes thereof.

Causes of attachment.	Estate under attachment at the beginning of the year.	Estate under attachment at the close of the year.
Under Guardian and Wards Act ...	84	70
Mortgaged to Government for loans ...	42	37
Attached for arrears of revenue	24	18
Attached owing to disputes among holders ...	21	18
Attached owing to mismanagement of temples.	40	42
Attached pending mutation of names ...	17	15
Attached for protection of Government shares	4	4
Attached as properties of temples under Government management ... —	11	11
Attached for other reasons — —	48	46
Total —	291	261

The number of estates newly attached and released from attachment was 11 and 41 respectively.

256. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment, the annual demand, realization and arrears for the year as compared with those in the preceding year:—

Demand and collection of attached estates.

Year.	Number of estates.	Demand.			Collection.			Arrears.			Over collection
		Past.	Current.	Total.	Past.	Current.	Total.	Past.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1917-18.	291	3,96,702	4,50,436	8,47,138	38,136	4,07,612	4,45,748	3,60,714	44,255	4,04,969	3,570
1918-19.	261	2,43,246	4,04,925	6,48,171	31,581	3,37,919	3,69,500	2,12,216	67,534	2,79,750	1,079

257. The following table shows the number of years for which the several estates continued under attachment.

Number of estates and period of attachment.

Under one year.	The number of estates under attachment for more than.							
	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Ten years.	Fifteen years.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	16	25	20	16	66	44	41	261

C.—Compensation.

258. During the year under review, the compensation work was done by the Divisional Naib Subas. There were besides two special Officers, viz., the Baroda District Compensation Officer, and the Railway Compensation Officer for the Districts of Baroda and Kadi. The Railway compensation office was, however, abolished from the 13th April 1919 and its work transferred to the Baroda District Special Office. This special Office will be maintained only until the old cases are disposed of.

Arrangement of work.

259. A statement showing the cases disposed of, together with the details of the land acquired and compensation awarded is given below :—

Work done.

Name of the District.	No. of cases disposed of	Area of land compensated for.		Kothali Santh	Amount of award	Area of land given in exchange.		Amount awarded for property other than land.
		Bighas	Square feet			Bighas	Square feet	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs	Rs			Rs.
Baroda	1 675	744	70 704	23	66 813	296	35 776	6 537
Kadi	130	9	2 94,667	......	24 119	8	......	2,264
Navsari	83	72	35 741	......	13 304	31	1 296	1,008
Amreli	25	62	12,475	......	5,841	......	......	114
Total ...	1,913	887	4,13,587	23	1 10 077	335	37 072	9,923
Figures for 1917-18 ...	2,144	4,280	1,64,883	54	1 34 455	686	29,031	33'275

D.—Boundaries.

260. Mr. Laxmen Govind Ghanekar, B. A., continued to be in charge of the Boundary Office under the Sar Subha for the whole year.

Personnel.

261. The following statement will show the important work done by this office as compared with that of the previous year.

Work of the year.

Description of Work.	1918-19	1917-18	Difference.
Boundaries verified.	46	31	15
,, settled.	3	7	4
,, surveyed.	49	40	9
Cases conducted in the Commissioner's Court.	171	106	65
Foreign boundaries examined. Taluka records examined.	5	2	3
Copies of maps supplied to other officers.	102	152	50
Copies of field-books supplied to other offices.	102	117	15

262. There were 8 boundary cases pending disposal in the Court of the Boundary Commissioner, including old arrears. The Huzur Political Office has been requested to handover 12 more Mahikantha disputes to the Boundary Commissioner. The demarcation of the Jaspur boundaries dispute regarding which was decided a couple of years ago, was nearly completed in the year of the report. The work of preparing a large scale map of the Gir boundary was continued this year and 19 boundaries were surveyed with theodolite out of which papers relating to 6 have been signed by both the parties as undisputed.

Progress of other important work with foreign jurisdiction.

The question of the general verification of the Baroda British frontier which, according to the wishes of the Government of Bombay was deferred till after the close of the European war has again been started.

Verification work with the adjoining Indian States, British Districts and Political Agencies continued to progress satisfactorily as before.

E.—Railway Demarcation.

263. The post of the Railway Demarcation Officer continued to be held by Mr. Dorab T. Pavri. L. C. E. during the whole of the year.

Railway Demarcation Officer.

264. Fifty miles of the Mehsana Kakosi line were carefully trollyed over with the Railway Engineer and arrangements were made to get about 300 bighas of land relinquished from the line.

Land relinquished.

After a very lengthy correspondence, 60 Bighas of land from Kosamba Station yard were relinquished and the Railway authorities have favourably viewed the proposal to relinquish about 310 Bighas of land from the Station Yards of Chalthan, Vyara, Dosuwada, Fort Songhad, Padram, Ranu, Mobha Masor Road, Waghodia, Damnagar Station and the Anand-Godhra Line.

265. The Railway Agent was addressed to arrange about the Demarcation of

Boundaries Settled.

1 Mehsana-Kakosi.
2 Manund Road-Harij
3 Chanasma-Bechraji, and
4 Miyagaum-Malsar

lines, approximately 112 miles in length and the boundaries on Manundroad-Harij and Chanasma-Bechraji lines were jointly settled. The Miyagaum-Malsar line will shortly be taken up, as all the preliminary statements are ready and it is expected that about 1100 to 1200 Bighas of land will be got relinquished out of the above four lines extending over a legth of 1,12 miles approximately.

F. Excise.

Personnel.

266. The Department of Customs, Salt, Opium and Excise was under the control of the Excise Commissioner. Mr. R. C. Whitnack, M. A., continued to hold charge of the Department from the beginning of the year till 21st March 1919, when Mr. Whitnack proceeded on leave and Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad took charge. Mr. Whitnack, while on leave in Bombay, suddenly fell victim to small pox on the 14th of April 1919 and Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad took full charge of the Department on 15th Idem and held the same for the rest of the year. In Mr. Whitnack the State has lost a painstaking able and conscientious officer.

Sources of Revenue.

267. The excise revenue was derived from the manufacture and sale of country and foreign liquor and from the licenses for the sale of toddy and intoxicating and poisonous drugs.

System of farming.

268. The system in force for the manufacture and supply of country liquor was the same as in the last year, *viz.*, "CONTRACT DISTILLING & SEPARATE SHOP SYSTEM" throughout the State except in the Amreli District, where the monopoly system still prevails.

269. The period of the farms for the manufacture of country liquor for the Baroda and Kadi Districts with the Alembic Chemical Works Co. Limited and for the Navsari District with Messrs. Gyara and Company expired on the 31st of March 1919. This period was extended for 3 years more and both the companies, on fresh agreements being taken, continued to manufacture and supply country liquor to their respective districts. The farm for the manufacture and sale of country liquor in the Amreli District continued with Mr. Dorabji Nowraji of Kodinar with a minimum guarantee of Rs. 15,001 per annum.

Distilling Contracts.

270. The system of disposing of the retail-vend shops of country liquor was altered in certain respects in the case of many interior and a few frontier shops and most of them were put to auction with unrestricted selling prices. These auctions were held by a special committee consisting:—

Important changes.

(1) Mr. V. Y. Vanikár, Naeb Dewan.

(2) Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, Excise Commissioner and,

(3) The Suba of the district concerned.

Shops other than those mentioned above were leased out to the old licensees on the fixed license-fee system as before. As a result of this change in the retail-vend, the license-fee has increased considerably. The change introduced is to

remain in force for one year for the present and is necessary in the nature of an experiment; and it remains to be seen how it affects the net results as regards revenue as well as consumption.

Details of Excise Revenue.

271. The following is a comparative statement of excise revenue for the year under report and the preceding year.

Item.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.
Manufacture and sale of country liquor —	23,16,406	24,66,000
Duty and license fees for the sale of foreign liquor (including rectified and denatured spirits) —	33,118	34,898
Sale of Toddy — — —	2,89,142	2,95,729
Sale of intoxicating drugs including poisons —	48,923	66,648,
Miscellaneous — — —	3,803	4,689
Total —	26,91,392	28,67,964

N. B.—Over and above the collections shown above, the amount of Rs. 16,015 has been recovered out of the past arrears.

It will be seen that there is an increase of Rs. 1,76,572 in Excise revenue. Under the first head it was due to the increased license fees, which the auctions of retail-vend according to the new system have brought. Under the second head it is so small as to call for no special remarks. Under the third head it was due to the greater number of date trees tapped; and under the fourth head it was due to

an increase in license-fee as well as in refund of duty for hemp drugs received by our State from the British Government owing to the larger quantity of these drugs consumed.

Demand and Collection.

272. The following statement gives the demand, collection and arrears of excise revenue for the year under report :—

District	Demand.	Extra duty.	Total Collections.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	8,78,068	88,294	8,59,500	78,450
Kadi	2,87,335	15,686	3,01,941	1,080
Navsari	16,94,672	4,925	16,90,735	8,862
Amreli	15,788	......	15,788	......
Total ...	28,75,863	1,08,905	28,67,964	88,392

Rs. 28,412 forming part of this year's demand were collected last year as extra duty, just as this year there is an over collection of Rs. 27, 192 liable to be credited to the next year's demand.

Reasons for the increase in Collections.

273. The collections during the year were greater than last year by Rs. 1,76,572 and are attributable to increase in the revenue itself as indicated in para 271 above.

274. The following comparative statement gives the

Number of Shops.

the four districts :—

District.	Liquor shops.		Toddy shops.		Foreign liquor shops.		Total.		Remarks.
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	
Baroda ...	210	199	9	7	9	9	228	215	The number of toddy shops does not include, as usual, the tree-foot-booths of fresh toddy sanctioned and conducted during the year, the number of such booths being 75.
Kadi	209	206	...	...	3	3	212	209	
Navsari ...	342	336	363	363	8	8	713	707	
Amreli ...	48	27	1	1	...	...	49	28	
Total ...	809	768	373	371	20	20	1,202	1,159	

During the year under report, 41 liquor shops and 2 toddy shops were closed in Baroda, Kadi and Navsari Districts, to which Madras system applies. In Amreli District to which the old District Monopoly still applies. the number of shops sanctioned is 48, but of these only 27 shops were run by the Ijardar during the year under report, it being at his option as to how many of the sanctioned number should be kept in accordance with the needs of the drinking public.

275. The following statement shows the number of offences detected and the number of convictions and acquittals :—

Offences.

Districts	Offences	Results		Remarks.
		Convicted	Acquitted	
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	48	43	3	2 pending.
Kadi	25	19	5	1 ,,
Naosari	106	80	3	23 ,,
Amreli	2	2	0	......
Total....	181	144	11	26 pending.
1917–18....	148	118	16	14 pending

G.—Opium.

Sources of opium revenue

276. The sources of opium revenue are :—

(a). Profit on opium issued to licensed vendors for local consumption.

(b). Fees for licenses for retail sale and miscellaneous receipts.

State monopoly of manufacturing opium

277. The manufacture of opium is a State monopoly on the Bengal system. During the year no change was made in the issue rate nor in the manner of disposing of the retail-vend shops. The issue rate for opium at depots was Rs 22-8-0 per *kacha seer* (pound); the shops were auctioned out for one year ; the restriction of maximum selling price was done away with as in the year preceding and the minimum selling price was fixed at Rs. 1 4 0 in advance of the issue rate of opium i. e. at Rs. 23–12–0 per *kacha seer*.

278. Poppy was cultivated in Sidhpur, Kheralu and Visnagar Talukas of the Kadi District as in the preceding year. Although permission to grow poppy was granted in 24 villages of these 3 talukas, it was availed of in 18 villages only commanding an area of 596 bighas. The yield of opium juice was only 39 maunds, 32 seers and 15 tolas, while in the preceding year it was 361 maunds, 39 seers and 5 tolas, the great fall in production being partly due to the unpropitious year and partly to the dislocation in agricultural operations caused by influenza.

Poppy cultivation.

279. Licensed cultivators are bound to sell all juice to the State at the rate fixed previous to the issue of licenses. The maximum rate for the best juice was fixed at Rs. 6 per Seer of 40 tolas, while in the last year it was Rs. 4. This increase in the rate had to be made in view of the increased cost of labour.

Maximum rate for the purchase of opium juice.

280. The following are the figures showing the quantity of opium sent to the local depots and that sold in China.

Opium sent to Depots.

Year.	Opium sent to local depots for consumption in the State in lbs.	Opium sold in China in lbs.
1917-18 ...	21,350	....
1918-19 ...	19,180	3,719

During the year the quantity of opium sent to depots was less by 2,170 lbs. than in the year preceding, the quantity sent to depots being dependent on the expected consumption and the balance in the depots at the time of requisition.

Sale of opium in the State.

281. The financial results of the sale of opium within the State are as follows :—

Year.	Cost of production.	Amount realised from vendors.	Profit to the State.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1917-18.	1,53,421	5,30,753	3,77,332
1917-19.	1,20,566	5,29,408	4,08,842

The slight decrease of Rs. 1,345 in the amount realised from licensed vendors in spite of the increased issue rate was due to the gradual decrease in the consumption of opium, which is satisfactory. During the year consumption decreased by 2,170 lbs. as against 1,800 lbs. in the previous years.

Sale of opium in China.

282. Proceeds were realised from the 30 opium chests, that were sent to China and bought by the Chinese Government last year, to the extent of Chinese Government Bonds worth 1,93,000 dollars, maturing in ten years and redeemable yearly from the 6th year at 20% secured on stamp revenue and bearing interest at 6%. The interest on these bonds amounting to Rs. 12,791 upto the end of May 1919 was collected and credited to our Government in the month of August 1919. The opium revenues of the State are dwindling every year; and the only hope of preventing a further decline is by securing the right to sell Baroda opium in those Mewasi portions of the Mahi and Reva Kantha agencies which are still acknowledged to be under the suzerainty of the Baroda State; and by getting new markets in Europe and non-China ports for our opium for medical purposes and the preparation of morphine drugs.

H.—Customs and Port Dues.

283\. The following statement shows the revenue obtained from (*a*) customs duties at Chandod and excise duty on cotton goods in the Baroda District, (*b*) the sea-customs and port dues as well as land customs at the inland "Nakas" in the Amreli District, and (*c*) the wharfage dues (Armar Cess) in the Naosari District :—

Revenue from Customs and Port dues.

District.	1917-18	1918-19
	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	71,364	99,262
Kadi	...	82
Naosari	5,774	5,956
Amreli	87,652	64,488
Total...	1,64,790	1,69,788

It will be seen that there was an increase of Rs. 27,8 in the Baroda District as the cotton excise duties were larger owing to the large sale of our cotton goods as a result of the smaller quantity of such goods imported from foreign countries due to war. The increase in Navsari District of Rs. 182 is not so material as to call for comments. In the Amreli District the decrease was due to the less quantity of ghee exported during the year under report.

284\. The Coast-Guard Officer, appointed last year for the Dwarka-Look-Out-Station in deference to the wishes of the British Government, was continued upto the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.

As an effect of the policy of the control of civil supplies introduced during the year, the quantity of ghee exported was much less than usual.

I.—Salt.

Arrangements re: salt.

285. The salt arrangements for Baroda, Kadi, and Naosari Districts remained unaltered. In Amreli District, contracts are given for collecting salt from salt-beds in Kodinar and Okhamandal Talukas; these contracts given in Samvat 1973 for three years for Kodinar and in Samvat 1969 for ten years for Okhamandal were under continuance during the year under report.

Salt Revenue.

286. The amount realised from the manufacture of natural salt in Kodinar and Okhamandal Talukas was Rs. 772 against Rs. 734 in the previous year. The slight increase of Rs. 38 does not call for any particular remark. Valuable saly resources in Kodinar and Okhamandal Talukas yet continued to be wasted owing to the unnecessary prohibition on the export of salt to any out-side port in India, and this question was still under correspondence with the Gevernment of India.

J.—Stamps.

Constitution.

287. The Accountant General was in charge of the supply and sale of stamps, while the supervision over the arrangement and general working of the Stamp Act rested with the Mahalanihaya Sar Subha.

Revenue. 288. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the last two years is shown in the following table.

Items.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.
Court-fee	3,27,074	3,68,440
Documentary	3,63,422	4,39,194
Special levies	7,955	9,678
Miscellaneous receipts	12,322	20,292
	7,10,773	8,37,604

The increase in the receipts of revenue was due to the increased number and aggregate value of documents registered.

Expenditure. 289. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred under the head of "Stamps."

Years.	Rs.
1917-18	47,400
1918-19	52,409

Inspection. 290. The Personal Assistant to the Head of Department inspected 15 Depots, 20 Stamp-vendors, Daftars and 32 public offices in order to see that stamp revenue was being properly safeguarded.

291. The department referred 15 cases to the Varishta Court for decision during the year, while there were 12 cases pending decision by that Court at the close of the previous year. Of these 27 cases, 15 were decided by the Varishta Court; aggregating with the department in 10 and differing in 5. The number of cases pending decision at the close of the year was 12.

Cases referred to the Varishta Court.

K.—Barkhali.

292. During the year Mr G. R. Nimbalkar, B. A., continued in charge of this Branch as Sar Subha and Mr. R. K. Jadhav, B. A. LL. B., as Barkhali Assistant.

Personnel.

293. Revision Patraks of 153 villages were prepared during the year against 102 in the preceding year out of which 61 were of Kheralu Taluka, 37 of Visnagar, and 55 of Dehgam.

Preparation of Revision Barkhali Patraks.

294. During the year under notice, the Special Duty Kamdar Mr. Limaye who had commenced the work of enquiring into the Barkhali lands of Kalol Taluka last year, dealt with 27 villages of the same taluka and completed the work of enquiry. The cost of the establishment during

Work done by the Special Mobadla Party.

the year on account of salary, bhatta and contingent amounted to Rs. 2251–0–9.

Work done by the Special Office.

295. The work of enquiring into Barkhali lands of Miyagam and Karmadi villages has been entrusted to the Giras Sub-Assistant Mr. Ambaidas K. Patel over and above his own work, since 27 November 1917. The cost of the establishment during the year on account of salary, bhatta and contingent which amounted to Rs. 2,105-11-1 will be borne by the Ankdedar of the villages. The total amount of work turned out during the year was as under :—

Name of Village.	Total Barkhali land in Bighas.	Total number of cases to be enquired into.	Number of cases enquired into during the year.
1	2	3	4
Miyagam	4,335	187	110
Karmadi.	499	82	82

Inami village cases.

296. During the year orders regarding 13 Inami villages were passed by the Huzur and regarding 1 by the Dewan. The following statement shows at a glance the names of the villages the

assessment, the settlement charged and the vadhars, service amount and the institutional charges levied on the villages.

Serial No.	Villages.	Assessment on the resumed villages or parts of villages.	Settlement charged on villages continued.	Vadharo levied on villages continued.	Service levied on villages continued.	Institutional charges levied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sagodia ...	...	...	391 7	...	...	
2	Chidivav ...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Antroli ...	...	77 2	1,068 0	...	...	
4	Sayajipura ...	...	34 0	...	...	...	
5	Chandansar ..	12 6 0	...	...	...	...	
6	Katrasmal ...	...	...	2,272 3	...	129 0	A lump sum of Rs. 247-8 was paid to the holder.
7	Vejalpur ...	...	...	998 3	...	...	
8	Pimpalkuva ..	...	160 4	151 1	...	...	
9	Vaghamba ...	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	Annuity of Rs. 86 granted to the heir.
10	Madapur ...	...	...	418 4	...	...	
11	Virpur ...	...	...	51 0	1,234 8 8	...	
12	Sayar ...	1,975 0 0	...	...	...	...	Annuity of Rs. 1080— granted to the widow & ~~other~~ female members.
13	Sadra ...	...	...	909 11	...	...	
14	Pilol ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2,387 6 0	271 12	6,259 13	1,234 8 8	129 0	
	Last year's figures...	3,611 1 6	592 8	4,054 0	...	...	

297. In the cash branch 144 claims were disposed of. The amount claimed was Rs. 43,801-11-10 out of which Rs. 28,778-9-0 was continued and Rs. 15,023-2-10 disallowed. Last year's figures were 106 claims and amount claimed and continued were Rs. 63,224-8-8 and Rs. 50,854-4-0 respectively. Allowances of an annual value of Rs. 264-8-0 were purchased for Rs. 3,153-3 0 giving an average of nearly twelve times on the amount purchased. Last year's figures were Rs. 30-0-6 and Rs. 472 respectively.

Cash work.

In the non-guaranteed Giras Branch 9 claims came up for disposal. The amount claimed was Rs. 323-14-0 of which Rs. 305-4-0 were continued and Rs. 18-10-0 disallowed. A claim of Rs. 22-5-0 was purchased for Rs. 245-7-0 giving an average of nearly eleven times on the amount purchased. Last year's figures were 4 and the amounts claimed and disallowed were Rs. 78 and 38 respectively. Besides 4 Takka Hakk Mobadla (Mutation) cases were dealt with during the year.

298. In the Vatan Branch 11 claims in all were disposed of during the year. Of these 8 were succession and 3 miscellaneous. The amount claimed was Rs. 13,474-2-0 of which Rs. 13,180-3-0 were continued and Rs. 293-15-0 disallowed. Of the 8 succession cases dealt with, 5 were continued with 10 annas service, 2 with 8 annas service and 1 with full service. Last year's claims were 15 and the amounts continued and disallowed were Rs. 7,262-6-7 and Rs. 408/- respectively.

Vatan work.

299. During the year, 5 Sanads in all of the second class were issued on account of transfer of land owing to sale etc. Last year 6 Sanads of the 1st class and 3 of the second class were issued.

Sanad work.

300. During the year under review Rs. 112-5-0 were refunded and Rs. 8,274-0-9 were written off. Last year Rs. 415-1-6 were refunded and Rs. 3, 676-12-0 were written off.

Arrears and refund.

301. Three original settlement orders were passed during the year regarding Nokri land measuring Bighas 28-12 and assessed at Rs. 124-2-0. 142 claims about Barkhali land came up for disposal. In 7 cases land measuring bighas 275-3 and assessed at Rs. 1,360-5-0 was resumed and in 3 cases land measuring Bighas 3,652-3-0 assessed at Rs. 2,910-7-0 which was enjoyed as rent free was subjected to settlement. 2 revision Barkhali patraks of Inami villages were prepared during the year. This year's figures as compared with those of the last year stand as under :—

Settlement of Barkhali land.

Items.		1918-19	1917-18
1	Original settlement orders	3	3
2	Review claims about Barkhali land ...	262	142

302. During the year 110 Barkhali land succession cases came up for disposal, against 176 last year. Rs. 710/- were levied as fines for laches against Rs. 601-14-0 last year. No lands were purchased during the last two years.

Barkhali land succession and purchase of land.

303. Nine loans amounting to Rs. 2,13,126-5-6 were advanced during the year under report to various Sardars and Government servants. The balance due to the Government from 38 outstanding loans in all at the end of July 1919 amounted to

Loan work.

Rs. 7,69,362-13-10 and the recovery during the year was Rs. 1,31,420-11-0. The balance from outstanding loans at the end of July 1918 was Rs. 6,48,129 and recovery Rs. 1,11,979.

Appeals to the Huzur.

304. 58 appeals were preferred during the year against the decisions of the Department, which with the balance of 19 pending at the end of the last year, totalled 77 in all. Of these 1 was withdrawn by the appellant, 6 prima-facie rejected, 10 disallowed, 6 remanded to the Department and in 6 cases the orders of the Department were reversed. Last year's figures were 33 disallowed, 13 prima-facie rejected, 4 modified and 12 remanded to the Department, and in 4 cases, the order of the department were reversed.

Expenditure.

305. The total expenditure on the Barkhali Branch during the year was Rs. 19,478-3-6 as against Rs. 20,570 last year.

Work of the Shiledari Branch.

306. As shown in the report of the preceding year only mutation work of the Shiledari Branch remained with the Department during the year under report. During the year 18 mutation cases, 3 for maintenance and pension and 2 miscellaneous cases, were disposed of. The operation of the mutation rules and the election by the Shiledars to have pension in lieu of their Nimnooks resulted in a clear gain of Rs. 510-14-2 per mensem.

Work done by the Dist. Revenue Offices.

307. The work done by the Subhas, Naib Subhas, Vahivatdars and Mahalkaris was as under :—

DIVISION.	Cash.			Watan.			Cash Giras. (Non-guaranteed.)		
	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baroda	4	243-0-0	175-12-0	1	18-11-0	18-11-0	3	373-3-0	72-0-0
Kadi	20	544-7-0	676-14-0	1	459-11-0	459-11-0	3	262-0-0	262-0-0
Navsari	......	......	......	4	1,033-6	1,033-6-0	5	494-10-8	494-10-8
Amreli	4	773-2-3	565-1-8	1	868-7-6	868-7-6	1	35-8-0	......
Total ...	28	1,560-9-3	1,417-11-8	7	2,380-3-6	2,380-3-6	12	1,155-5-8	828-10-8

Barkhali Land Succession.

Division.	No. of claims.	Land Purchased.		Lump sum given.
		Bighas.	Assessment.	
Baroda	2,736	......	......	......
Kadi	991	......	......	......
Navsari	584	......	......	......
Amreli	130	19 6 0	40 7 0	600 0 0
Total ...	4,441	19 6 0	40 7 0	600 0 0

SETTLEMENT OF BARKHALI LAND.

Division.	Total number of claims.			Rejected.			Resumed.		
	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assess-ment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assess-ment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assess-ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baroda	195	709 4	2,409 3	24	141 1	559 10	171	568 3	1,849 9
Kadi	43	408 3	530 14	2	12 6	23 7	41	395 17	507 7
Naosari	27	297 5	926 13	21	190 1	618 5	6	107 4	308 8
Amreli	9	186 18	378 6	...	...	...	9	286 18	378 6
Total ...	274	1,601 10	4,245 4	47	343 8	1,201 6	227	1,358 2	3,043 14

L.—Survey and Settlement.

308. Mr. K. B. Jadhav was in charge of the Department since the beginning of the official year to 18th January 1919 when he was transferred to the Revenue Department and Srimant R. N. Ambegaokar was given the charge with the designation of Survey and setflement Superintendent. The post of the Commissioner was abolished and the Superintendent was vested with full powers, the Sar Subha supervising the work and submitting matters to Government with his opinion.

Personnel

Mr. K. V. Uplap was in charge of the Jamabandi office upto 19th April 1919 when he was transferred as Kadi Naib Suba and Mr. Y. G. Diwatia was posted as Jamabandi Sub-Assistant.

309. The work of the Department may be divided under the following heads:—

Division of work

1. Survey operations.
2. Classing operations.
3. City Survey and Inquiry and
4. Jamabandi and record.

Survey operations.

310. Owing to the scarcity of rains the Measuring "A" Party did miscellaneous work at Headquarters and in the District. It measured three villages field by field of different Talukas. It completed Simada Durasti work of 9 different Talukas and the Railway Station Yard at Kosamba.

Work of 'A' Party

'A' Party did verification work of the villages of the Petlad Mahal and of the miscellaneous work done during the year.

CLASSING OPERATIONS.

311. Owing to scarcity of rains the 'F' Party was asked to do miscellaneous work at the head-quarters. It copied the torn out field books of the original survey of Karjan and Bhadran Mahals, corrected survey papers per Giras papers, prepared survey papers of the hamlets of Kadi Taluka marked as separate villages, prepared papers of Inami villages according to the divisions of Peta Bhagdars. It classified the lands of six villages of different Talukas, and verified the work of 27 villages of Bhadran, 2 of Petlad, 1 of Kalol and 1 of Savli.

Work of 'F' Party

The "Special Half Party" splitted up 1842 survey numbers in different Talukas. It disposed of miscellaneous Tumars of several Talukas. It also verified 4855 survey numbers.

CITY SURVEY Work & INQUIRY.

312. The City Survey Party completed Property Survey of Kathor and Gandevi and that of Billimora is nearly finished aud the verification work of Kadi, Dwarka, Beyt, Becharaji and Variav. The verification work of Gandevi, Kathor and Billimora was on hand.

Work of City Survey Party.

313. Since the beginning of the year, there were five parties; Party No. I did miscellaneous work at Baroda, prepared maps of Dabhoi Kasba and supplied them to the Sudhrai. It also prepared Pacca maps of 293 Ticcas of Baroda, Dabhoi and Petlad Kasbas. It remeasured under the principle of City

Inquiry work.

Survey the Revenue Survey numbers falling under the jurisdiction of Baroda Sudhrai. Parties Nos, II and III having completed the work of Visnagar Kasba were sent to Kadi. Party No. IV was doing work of Mehsana. Party No. V did miscellaneous work of Pattant Kasba till 19th April 1919 when it was disbanded.

Amount of fees and fines:

314. The following statement shows the amount of Sanad fees and fines recovered in different towns :—

Towns.	Sanad sent to Municipality.	Fees recovered by the Municipality till the end of July 19.	Fine.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	108	400	13	413
Dabhoi	13	69	7	76
Padra	3	9	0	9
Navsari	12	54	12	66
Pattan	1355	8062	269	8331
Sidhpur	1	5	0	5
Vadnagar	2509	13531	141	13672
Visnagar	3114	16187	195	16382
Amreli	1080	6231	0	6231
Mehsana	75	508	0	508
Petlad	2	5	0	5
Total ...	8272	45061	637	45698

The Inquiry officers resumed land to the extent of about 180000 square feet, out of which 1384 square feet were

sold for 1188. About two Bighas of Revenue land was included in Gamthan and Rs. 322 were recovered being twenty times the assessment.

The number of appeals pending at the end of the last year was 28 and during the year 142 new ones were received making a total of 170. In 62 of these, the orders of the Lower Court were confirmed, in 65 they were reversed, in 16 they were modified, while one was remanded and 3 were rejected. Thus there remained a balance of 23 at the close of the year.

JAMABANDI.

Declaration of rates :

315. Due to Scanty rainfall in the Kadi District, no Sunavni work was undertaken. Rates were declared in four stray Inami villages Sonwadi of Gandevi, Vandra of Dabhoi, Kamliwada of Pattan and Gothada of Savli.

Settlement Reports etc. :

316. The Revision Settlement Report of Chanasma Taluka was sanctioned. The proposal of formation of certain new villages in Kadi Taluka was also sanctioned.

Jamabandi :

317. The Jamabandi of the Talukas of Mehesana, Visnagar and stray villages Hajipur of Pattan, Piplaj, Govindpur and Vada of Kalol, Ridrol, Tatosan, Paldy Vyas, Veda and Bamanwa of Vijapur was also done during the year.

Maps :

318. During the year 425 Ticcas of 222 villages of different Talukas were prepared as compared with 241 of the last year. A map of the whole Raj comprising all the details (scale 5 miles to

1 inch) is under preparation. The map establishment was discontinued at the end of the year.

Training of Tajvijdars :

319. Six Tajvijdars (Circle Inspectors) from different Talukas were deputed to the Department for training.

Expenditure of receipts :

320. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,85,493 as against Rs. 2.08,003 for the last year. The decrease was mostly due to the abolition of Commissioner's post, of the Sar Kamdar's office, of party No V and to reduction in the pay of the Jambandi officer. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 713.

M.—Giras.

Personnel.

321. There was no change in the personnel of the Department. It remained through out the whole year in the charge of Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A. Mr. V. A. Mehd continued to be the Giras Assistant and Alienation Inquiry Officer, Baroda Division, while Mr. A. K. Patel, B.A. LL B. continued to be Giras Sub-Assistant and Giras Representative. In addition to his Giras duties, the latter officer did the Alienation Inquiry work of Miyagam and Karmadi under the general supervision of the Revenue Department, (Barkhali Branch). Mr. G. A. Limaye, who was entrusted with the special duty of the Alienation Inquiry in the Kadi District, having completed the enquiry handed over his charge to Mr. Mehd and joined the Revenue Department.

Scope and nature of Giras work.

322. The Giras Deparment had to deal with the following kinds of work :—

(a) Inquiries into, and passing decisions in, succession and micellaneous cases ;

(b) Correspondence with the Residency, other departments of the State and the Girasias.

(c) Buying up for a lump sum guaranteed lands and Cash *Haks* or commutation of land into a cash annuity.

(d) Inspection of Taluka Cutcheries and execution of decisions of original and appellate Courts.

There was no Residency Appeal work this year.

Work done during the year.

323. There were 58 fresh Successions cases and 13 pending from the preceding year. Out of this total, 59 cases were disposed of in all of which the giras was continued.

There were 72 miscellaneous cases to be dealt with, of which 57 were fresh ones ; of these 53 were disposed of and the balance at the end of the year 1918-19 was 19.

Land amounting to about bighas 78-5 of different villages was resumed and about bighas 34-5 was divested of the guarantee. Owners were paid in lump and in *Kothali Santh* commuting and purchasing cash *Haks* of the value of Rs. 16-13-11. The Residency concerned in the forfeiture of a cash Giras *Hak* during the life time of its holder as he was convicted of the offence of house-breaking.

There were 47 fresh Residency references during the year, out of which 45 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 at the end of the year.

Execution and inspection work.

324. The work of executing the Giras decisions was up to date without any arrears. The Giras records of eight talukas were inspected and were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Besides these Taluka towns, the Giras Assistant visited several villages for Alienation Inquiry Work.

325. The following table shows the results of the Giras and Alienation Enquiry appeals decided by the Head of the Department during the year.

Work of the first Appellate Court.

Nature of Appeal.	Balance at the end of 1917-18.	New file.	Total.	Disposal.						Balance at the end of the year.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised or Modified.	Remanded.	Withdrawn.	Rejected as time-barred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Giras ...	5	19	24	12	2	1	1	...	1	7
Kadi Enquiry ...	24	109	133	44	7	1	1	...	3	77
Baroda Enquiry...	71	172	243	62	60	44	...	38	...	39

326. The Resident did not hear any appeals during the year. All appeals, Giras as well as those relating to the Alienation Inquiry were sent back for revision to the Giras department. Giras appeals however were returned, while the Alienation Inquiry appeals have been kept back for revision.

Residency Giras appeals and other important matters.

The question of levying Succession Nazarana from the estate of Mandwa has been under consideration of the Government of India.

Another important matter, about which correspondence was going on with the Residency, was about the mode of collecting the quarter share to which His Highness' Government are entitled as a result of the Alienation Inquiry. The Girasias are prepared to undertake the responsibility of collecting it; but the innovation, it is apprehended may not work smoothly.

The question of appointing a manager for the estate of the late Thakore of Varsoda, who died leaving a minor son, was under correspondence with the Residency.

327. The Alienation Inquiry Work done during the year under report in Baroda and Kadi divisions was as follows:—

Alienation Inquiry work.

The total area of land to be inquired into, in the Baroda division, was about 660 bighas, out of which inquiry was completed regarding about 652 bighas. In the Kadi division, it was bighas 2,706 of which about bighas 2,681 have been inquired into. The request of the Thakore of Umetha for extending the alienation inquiry to his estate was granted as a special case.

CHAPTER V.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

A.—Local Boards.

Number of Local Board Institutions.

328. The number of District Boards remained unchanged *viz.*, 4, and that of Taluka Boards was 38 as in the preceding year. The Village Boards were distributed in the four Districts as under :—

District.	Number of village Boards.		Decrease.
	1918-19.	1917-18.	
Baroda	707	708	1
Kadi	893	893	
Naosari	476	476	
Amreli	242	242	
Total ...	2,318	2,319	1

The decrease of one village Board in Baroda was due to the fact that one Local Village Board in Padra Taluka was dismissed on account of its inability to show any tangible results.

Constitution.

329. In the constitution of the District Boards of Baroda and Kadi, a change was made by which the personal Naib Subhas presided over the meetings of the District Local Boards. At Naosari and Amreli the Subhas continued to be the Presidents as in the preceding year. The constitution of the Taluka and the Village Boards remained unchanged.

330. Amalgamation of professional staff of these bodies with Government public works Department was continued as in the preceding year in Baroda and Naosari Districts. After some experience of the experiment, this scheme will be recommended for other Districts also.

Amalgamation of Professional staff with Govt. P. W. D.

331. Several years ago, a trial was given to the system of allotting to each village a certain proportion of the Local Fund Revenues for its own requirements. But very soon, the system was abandoned on the ground that the small sums thus allotted were in most cases frittered away without leaving any permanent result. The real difficulty was that of larger funds. Consequently, the question of ear-marking certain items of Government Revenue for the use of village Panchayats has been decided by Government and the rent of Village sites, annual income from the sale of fruit and fruit trees &c., has been allotted to the Village Boards.

Village allotments.

332. The following table shows the number of official and non-official members of District and Taluka Local Boards and their average attendance at the meetings.

Membership and attendance.

District.	Members Elected.	Nominated.		Total.	Average attendance.	
		Official.	Non-official.		Official.	Non-official.
Baroda	112	52	72	236	31'8	86'2
Kadi	131	68	75	275	36	58'80
Naosari	75	39	45	159	55'57	54'59
Amreli	56	33	30	119	18'22	32'28
Total ...	374	192	222	789	......	......

The number of members was 789 against 790 of the preceding year. The decrease of one was due to the decrease of one official member in the Amreli Taluka Board as the Vice-President was elected during the year under report.

Income.

333. The income of the Local Boards under the various heads is shown below :—

Heads of income.	1918-19.	1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Local Cess including last year's balance ...	4,76,534	9.12,137
2. Contribution from Government for Public Libraries, schools and Chowras	1,10,187	93,298
3. Contribution from private individuals ...	30,199	28,308
4. Miscellaneous	36,975	49,147
5. Proceeds from ferry Boats	101	55
6. Rent from Dharma Shalas and public buildings	115	88
7. Recovery and advances and outstanding balances	1,16,655	51,475
8. Reserve Fund...	3,40,966	......
9. Contribution from P. W. D. for Government works	1,80,516	1.72,614
10. Interest of Reserve Fund	16,640	14,428
Total ...	13,08,888	13,21.550

There is a decrease in item No. 1 owing to the local cess income not being received in advance as in past years. The increase in item No. 2 is due to the contribution received from the Government as an aid for the works of Chalala and Khijadia Dharmashalas in the Amreli District. The savings of the past years account for the increase in

Item No. 7 and the expenditure of the Reserve Fund is explained by the famine conditions in the year under report. Though there is an increase in almost all the items, the total is less because of small collections of Local cess.

334. The following statement shows the various heads of expenditure incurred by these bodies :—

Expenditure.

Items	1918-19	1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Administration	80,163	75,850
2. Civil Works	5,02,234	4,19,027
3. Education	2,83,603	3,14,682
4. Medical and Vaccination	7,475	23,312
5. Sanitation and other Works of public convenience	17,300	48,543
6. Advances	1,05,545	47,443
7. Miscellaneous	1,35,308	26,703
8. Contribution from Local-cess to Municipalities and Vishishta Panchayats	10,385	11,358
9. Refund of unspent savings of last year ...	1,63,000	......
10. Expenditure from last year's balances ...	23,225	2,670
11. Distribution of Local cess to Village Boards for Civil Works.	25,819	4,759
Total	13,54,057	9 7,4,347

The increase under the heads of administration, civil Works and advances was chiefly the result of the amalgamation of the Public Works and Local Boards professional establishments in the Baroda and Naosari Districts and the

delegation to the local bodies of the construction of certain Government public buildings of a minor nature. The increase under the head of miscellaneous is explained by the famine conditions for which Relief Works had to be started specially in Baorda District. The increase in expenditure from the Reserve Fund is due to the Kadi District Board which has deposited Rs. 1,61,000 (One lac sixty one thousand) in the Baroda Bank. Village grants also show some increase which indicates that the Village Boards have begun to take more interest in discharging their duties. Other items call for no special remark.

Comparison of charges under Civil Works.

335. The following statement compares the charges under the various heads of Civil Works incurred during the year with those of the preceding year.

Items.	1918-19	1917-18
A.—Communications:—	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Original	74,224	37,038
(b) Repairs	37,531	99,432
Total ...	1,11,755	1,36,470
B.—Civil buildings:—		
(1) Chowras—		
(a) Original	24,698	28,174
(b) Repairs	30,982	30,426
Total ...	55,680	58,600
(2) Public buildings (Libraries etc.)—		
(a) Original	39,634	45,420
(b) Repairs	1,970	11,447
Total ...	41,604	56,867

Items	1918-19.	1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.
(3) Tile turning and supervision ...	7,411	6,233
Total for Civil buildings ...	1,04,695	1,21,700
C.—Water supply:—		
(1) Wells—		
(a) Original	57,970	54,733
(b) Repairs	40,762	42,106
Total ...	98,732	96,839
(2) Tanks—		
(a) Orlginal	4,346	6,215
(b) Repairs	77,135	24,119
Total ...	81.481	30.334
(3) Cattle-troughs—		
(a) Original	7,916	10,273
(b) Repairs	5.307	2,106
Total ...	13,223	12,379
Total for water supply ...	1,93,436	1,39,552
D.—Other Works:—		
(a) Original	6,961	3,113
(b) Repairs	1,942	7,165
Total ...	8,903	10,278
E.—Other works with the agency of Village Boards	352	5,270
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,19,141	4,13,270

There is a slight increase over the last year due to the amalgamation of Public Works Department Works with the Panchayat works. The Naosari District completed 88 works of about Rs. 56,098 entrusted by the Public Works Department and the Baroda District spent Rs. 83,094 contributed by the Public Works Department. More attention has been paid to Water-supply this year.

Judicial work done by Village Boards

336. Those of the Village Boards that were invested with civil and Criminal powers did their work on the whole satisfactorily. Many of them have learnt to take interest in this work.

B.—Vishishta Panchayats.

Number of Vishishta Panchayats.

337. There was no change in the number of Vishishta Panchayats except in the Naosari District where one was added at Palsana. There were 12 Vishishta Panchayats in the Baroda District, 10 in the Kadi, 5 in the Naosari and 5 in the Amreli District making a total of 32.

Constitution.

338. The constitution of these Vishishta Panchayats remained unchanged. They combine the functions and responsibilities of the Village Boards with some of the Municipalities. The number of meetings held by these bodies ranged from 3 to 31. During the year under report, Bahadarpur Vishishta Panchayat was given an elected President and several other Vishishta Panchayats have elected their Vice-Presidents.

Income.

339. The income of these bodies during the last two years is given below :—

Heads of Income.	1918–19	1917-18.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Grant by Government	25,570	30,996
2. Municipal rates and taxes—		
(a) House-tax	35,191	32,150
(b) Octroi	58,429	56,981
(c) Toll	4,129	5,427
(d) Water cess	36,537	24,496
(e) Other taxes	7,057	7,589
Total ...	1,41,343	1,26,643
3. Other sources of income		
(a) Rent of Gamthan Land ...	1,309	1,154
(b) Sale of Manure	307	90
(c) Receipts from Markets and slaughter houses	12,893	1,248
(d) Miscellaneous	15,726	11,008
Total ...	30,235	13,500
4. Contribution from Local-Cess	5,970	9,136
Grand Total ...	2,03,118	1,80,275

Some of the items of revenue allotted to these institutions by Government, which remained outstanding, were collected last year with the result that a decrease has been shown under the head of grant by Government. The in-

crease under other heads was due to the increase of Octroi in Kadi and of water cess and receipts from Markets and slaughter houses in Baroda District. On the whole there is a perceptible increase in the income of these bodies which proves that they are progressing.

340. Expenditure. The total expenditure during the last two years is shown below :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1918-19	1917-18.
1. Administration ..	17 202	15 309
2 Public safety (lighting and protection from fire)	31 472	27 084
3 Public health and convenience (conservancy public works watering roads etc)	1 34 339	1 01,179
Total	1 83,013	1,43,572

The figures show that better attention has been paid to works of public utility than was done last year. The scarcity allowance accounts for the increase under administration.

341. Inspection. The work of these bodies was inspected by the Joint Sar Suba, the Subas, the Naib Subas, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Accounts Department and the Varishta Court, in matters coming within the scope of their respective Departments.

342. General remarks. All the Vishishta Panchayats are authorised to hear and dispose of petty Civil and Criminal cases and the work done by them in this behalf was fairly satisfactory.

C.—Municipalities.

343. The number of self Governing municipalities remained unchanged. The Subas of the Districts continued to be the Presidents of Patan, Naosari and Amreli Municipalities and the Naib Subas of the Divisions concerned were the Presidents of those of Visnagar, Sidhpur, Dabhoi, Petlad, Gandevi and Billimora. In the case of the Baroda City Municipality, the Municipal Commissioner continued to be the President; and the powers of the Suba in connection with the Municipal works, exercised by the Municipal Commissioner were transferred to the Pragati Adhikari, under the amended Municipal Act. The Municipalities of Baroda, Visnagar, Amreli, and Naosari enjoyed the privilege of electing non-official vice Presidents.

Number of Municipalities

344 The following table shows the number of meetings held by and the number of members in the several Municipalities.

Constitution.

Name of the Municipalities	Number of meetings held.	Number of Members.	
		Elected.	Nominated
1. Baroda City	23	24	12
2. Dabhoi	32	10	10
3. Petlad	31	12	12
4. Patan	9	12	12
5. Sidhpur	10	10	10
6. Visnagar	15	10	10
7. Naosari	15	12	12
8. Gandevi	11	8	8
9. Billimora	9	8	8
10. Amreli	11	12	12
Total	166	118	106

The number of meetings held during the previous year was 146.

345 The gross income of all the Municipalities was Rs. 8, 43, 315, as against Rs. 6, 91, 961 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 1, 51, 354.

Total income of all the Municipalities.

The following table shows the income of the Baroda City Municipality.

Sources.	1918-19	1917-18
1. Grant from Government	1,85,000	75,000
2. Municipal rates and taxes		
(a) Octroi	1,69,665	1,67,171
(b) Tax on animals and vehicles	8,909	9,660
(c) Tolls on Roads	4,122	4,611
(d) Water cess	1,11,017	1,29,279
(e) Conservancy Rates	21,626	23,223
(f) Drainage	10,619	10,047
(g) Tax on offensive and dangerous trades	2,166	1.772
3. Other sources	37,628	34,700
4. Miscellaneous	56,916	30.301
Total	6,07,668	4 85,764

The Government grant to the city Municipality is really Rs. 1,25,000 but during the year this amount plus the last year's unpaid balance of Rs. 60,000 was paid by the Government. This additional amount has to a certain extent increased the total Municipal Revenue. There is an increase of Rs. 2, 494 under the head of octroi while Toll shows some decrease because very small number of carts came to the town owing to the failure of crops in the surrounding villages. The decrease under the head of water cess is due to the fact that some of the Government Depart-

ments have not paid their dues in time. The decrease in the item of Conservancy rates was due to the fact that during the year under report two epidemics *viz.*, Influenza and Cholera raged in the town and carried away nearly 7000 persons. There is an increase under the head of drainage tax and tax on offensive and dangerous trades as the drainage connections have increased and also more licenses were granted during the year. There is a large increase under the miscellaneous head due to the recovery of past arrears.

On the whole, the total income of the year, excluding the Government Grant must be considered satisfactory, looking to famine conditions and also the visit of Influenza and Cholera epidemics which generally tend to retard the collection of Municipal dues.

Income of other Municipalities

346. The income of the other Municipalities is shown in the following table.

Sources.	1918-19	1917-18
1. Municipal rates and Taxes....	1,66,624	1,35,037
2. Other Sources	47,032	60,246
3. Miscellaneous	21,891	10,414
4. Grant from Government	....	500
Total.	2,35,547	2,06,197

The increase was due to the recovery of past arrears, and also to the general increase in the income of all the Municipalities.

Expenditure of all the Municipalities.

347. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities taken together was Rs. 7,83,057 as against Rs. 11, 15, 335 in the preceding year.

348. The expenditure of the Baroda City Municipality during the year was as follows:—

Expenditure of the Baroda city Municipality

Item	1918-19	1917-18
1. General Administration	81,110	83,438
2. Other Charges	90,181	56,093
3. Roads	51,722	39,759
4. Other public works	23,943	27,083
5. Conservancy	1,09,133	90,910
6. Road watering	49 108	34,481
7. Lighting	37,061	34,795
8. Water Works	54,610	50,557
9. Drainage	27,140	49,547
10. Compensation	2,059	1,257
11. City Improvement Trust	50,000	4,76,202
Total ...	5,76,067	9,44,122

There is an apparent decrease of Rs. 3,66,055 in the expenditure on contribution of the city Improvement Trust. The increase in other charges is due to the expenditure incurred towards scarcity allowance and the high prices of articles. The increase of expenditure under the heads of Roads, conservancy, road watering, lighting, water works and compensation is caused by a larger number of works of public utility and is necessitated by high prices and transport difficulties.

349. The following figures represent the principal items of expenditure by the other Municipalities during the year.

Expenses of other Municipalities.

Items.	1918-19.	1917-18.
General Administration	17,231	14,783
Roads and other public works	55,942	27,890
Road watering	6,733	6,482
Conservancy	43,838	37,368
Lighting	26,908	23,821
Other charges	51,225	58,309
Compensation	5,113	4,560
Total ...	2,06,990	1,73,213

On the whole there is a good increase in the expenditure which is attributed mainly to Roads and other public works and also general administration owing to scarcity allowance. Besides there is a light increase in expenses for Road watering and Conservancy. The Municipalities seem to have spent their money well on works of public utility.

Vote by ballot

350. The question of revising the rules regarding Municipal elections, on the analogy of the British rules was settled by introducing the system of voting by ballot.

The demand for elected non-official presidents for the Municipalities and Local Boards is growing and as our acts make adequate provision for this franchise, some of these local bodies may now be conceded this privilege as a mark of discrimination for their zeal and good work.

CHAPTER VI.

INDUSTRIES.

A. Agriculture.

351. Mr. A. C. Desai worked as Director of Agriculture throughout the year and Mr. C. V. Sane as Deputy Director.

Personnel.

352. In September 1918, the Director was specially deputed to purchase 250 tons of pressed hay from Military Stores at Nagpur for distribution in different Talukas of Baroda District. While touring in Amreli District, the Director visited several places of the Junagadh State for selecting good Gir cattle to be sent as presents to His Highness the Yuvaraj of Mysore as per orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib. This year, the Department had to modify its usual programme of work devoting special attention to the relief of the cultivators and of the distressed cattle. At the outset, the growing of fodder crops whereever possible was advised. The sewage from the city of Baroda was utilized in growing Sundhia fodder, which was otherwise used for vegetable growing. Arrangements to supply seed for the same and also for the purchase of hay and grass for urgent need, were made from outside. Cattle camps were soon opened at several suitable places in the Districts of Naosari and Amreli. The pressing need for water for drinking and irrigating purposes was keenly felt in the Districts of Kadi and Amreli for which immediate steps were taken and Tagavi Grant of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned, the greater part of which was utilized to the advan-

Special work of the Director and his Deputy.

tage of the cultivators. Arrangements to provide seeds to the cultivators were made by opening seed stores at the central places of the Districts The working and the management of the cattle camps was inspected by the Dewan Saheb during his tour in the Amreli District. Besides the main activities as mentioned above, the Director had to attend several meetings to discuss questions regarding food-stuffs, cloth, fodder &c., even outside the Baroda territory. The Deputy Director was entrusted with the special work of boring and seed distribution in the Districts of Kadi and Amreli.

Expenditure and receipts.

353. The total expenditure and receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 22,200 as against Rs. 54,589 and Rs. 12,266 respectively for the preceding year.

Seasonal conditions.

354. The year on the whole proved unsatisfactory, due to famine conditions practically all over the state and especially in the Amreli Prant. At the beginning of the monsoon, there was little rain followed by drought for a considerable time and again followed by some heavy showers. The Kharif crops of the Districts of Amreli, Kadi and Baroda suffered a great deal. However, some crops such as Rabi, Juwari, Wheat and Castor yielded well on account of the late rains. On account of these conditions, the District programme of work was upset. Besides the unfavourable monsoon, the wide spread prevalence of influenza and the conditions created by war and high prices, interfered with the District work.

(a) Agricultural Section.

Model farms.

355. During the year under report, the Department had in its charge, three farms at Baroda Jagudan and Songadh.

Baroda Model Farm.

356. This Farm is located outside the city and represents the conditions of the 'Goradu' soil of the District. It is divided into two parts 1. Demonstration area and 2. Experimental area.

Divisions of Farm Area.

357. As usual, the demonstration area was given to such crops as Bajri, Cotton etc., demonstrating the obvious advantages of deep and good tillage and manurial treatment. In one plot a ratoon crop of cotton was taken. The result seems very encouraging as the plot showed an yield of 1042 lbs. of seed cotton. For the next year also a ratoon crop is to be taken in another plot. Sundhia fodder was extensively grown both in the Demonstration and Experimental area. It was shown conclusively that with proper treatment and care, three successful cuttings of Sundhia can be taken in a year.

Demonstration Area.

358. During the year under report, only a few experiments were tried on this farm. The main experiments tried were groundnut of two varieties and sugarcane.

Experimental Area.

Varieties :—(1) Groundnut :—Two varieties—Small Japanese and big erect were tried. The results were in favour of big erect in point of yield.

(2) *Sugarcane*:—Red Mauritius and Local Red varieties were planted. Also liming of soil was tried as in the previous year. It seems that Mauritius is acclimatized.

The experiments were hampered by the very unfavourable season and naturally had to be subordinated to the

main activity of the Farm of growing fodder and supplying fodder seeds to cultivators.

Fodder and seed supply.

359. The following table will show the quantity of fodder and seed supplied to the cultivators. It gives an idea of the important part taken by the Farm in relieving the acute scarcity of fodder.

FODDER.

Green Sundhia	...	...	...	104210 lbs.
Lucerne Grass	...	...	...	10200 lbs.
Green Grass	...	...	...	63840 lbs.
Miscellaneous as Methi, Maize and Guinea grass	...	...	...	1948 lbs.

In addition to the above, 16380 bundles of Sundhia and 3446 of Bajri were also sold out.

Seed.

Lucerne seed to the amount of 920 lbs, and Sundhia Jowar seed to the amount of 4460 lbs. were sold out from the farm.

The buffalo bull as usual proved useful to the surrounding villages.

Jagudan Farm.

Main investigations.

360. This Farm is located near the Jagudan village in the Mehsana Taluka and represents the conditions of the light sandy loan section of the District. The monsoon was irregular and there were very insufficient early rains and Kharif crops had therefore suffered much. The main investigations conducted on this Farm consisted of (1) Varietal trials of cotton, tobacco, wheat, and Monsoon Potatoes, (2) Manurial

trials with tobacco, Sarsav and wheat, (3) Double cropping, (4) Rotations trials & (5) Continuous cropping of lucerne.

(*i*) *Varietal : Cotton.*—As mentioned in the report of the last year improvement in the variety of Waghad could be made but the same seed deteriorates on the soil of the Farm. Proposals to have cotton subplots in two suitable sections of the Districts have been sanctioned and the work will be shifted to these subplots.

Tobacco.—The experiments to ascertain the possibility of introducing the Charotar variety of tobacco were continued but for the unfavourable season of the year, no conclusive results were obtained and so the experiments will have still to be continued.

Wheat.—Three varieties of wheat such as Local Wazia, *Baroda Farm and Pusa* were grown to study the varietal characteristics and for selecting some heads for developing the pure type seed. Of these varieties, Wazia and Pusa varieties gave good yield but the Pusa one fetched higher prices of annas 3 per 40 lbs. though this variety matures late by one week. The experiments will be continued.

Jowari—Owing to the scarcity of rains, the trial with monsoon potatoes was dropped and instead Malwa Jowari was tried to see whether it grows under Kadi condition. With the help of irrigation it gave a good yield of 1224 lbs. of grain and 1281 lbs of Fodder per 1 Bhigha of land.

(*ii*) *Manurial.*—The Manurial experiments consisted of the trials of tobacco, wheat and Sarsav with (1) Farm Yard Manure plus green manure, (2) green manure alone, and (3) Farm Yard Manure alone. In every case, the combination of green manure gave this year much better results. Due to the irregular season of the year further investigations regarding the extent to which green manure could replace Farm Yard Manure for other crops and whether green manuring every alternate year would not prove of sufficient advantage, had to be discontinued.

(*iii*) *Double-cropping.*—With a view to ascertain the most profitable combination and succession of crops in the existing system of double cropping, two series of experiments were laid out. As the early rains failed, ground-nut as Kharif crop failed and Bajri had to be irrigated. But the succeeding Rabi crops of wheat yielded well. Out of the two varieties of Onions tried, the red variety yielded more than the white variety. The experiments will be continued.

(*iv*) *Rotations.*—With a view to test the advantages of resting the soil under Rabi, two series of rotations, one of Bajri, Cotton and Tur and the other of Bajri, Cotton, Tur and a Rabi crop of Sarsav, Gram or Castor (depending upon conditions of moisture) have been laid out. But owing to the unfavourable monsoon conditions, fodder crops had to be sown in the plots assigned for the above trials. They will be taken up next year.

361. The Farm maintains two pairs of bullocks and one Oil engine for irrigating the crops. As mentioned in the report of the last year, the Farm work was so adjusted that the use of the engine for irrigation was dispensed with and the entire irrigation was done with the help of the bullocks which otherwise used to remain idle.

Irrigation done with the help of the bullocks.

A buffalo bull has been maintained on the Farm for supplying free service to the cattle of the cultivators in the locality.

Songadh Farm.

362. This farm is intended to give practical instructions to the students of the Dhanka School at Songadh. The area under cultivation was 41 Bighas in which 9 Kharif and 19 irrigated crops such as rice, cotton, castor, Jowar, Bajri, Sugarcane, Brinjals, Garlic, Chillies, Onions, Plantains etc., were taken. Owing to the want of sufficient and timely rains, Kharif crops had suffered the most. As the students are required to work on the Farm and attend to all the Field operations, this Farm has been a great instrument in introducing improved methods of agriculture, and new valuable crops among the backward ryots of the tract. The expenditure was Rs. 2,482-12-2 and the income was Rs. 2,184-15-10, the loss being mostly due to insufficient rains.

Work done on the Songadh Farm.

(*b*) EDUCATIVE WORK.

363. There were four Graduate Agricultural Inspectors, one for each District. The Agricultural Inspector, Naosari District was engaged in demonstrating to the cultivators the

Work of the Agricultural Inspectors.

use of improved implements and lecturing on agricultural improvements and advantages of co-operation as usual, but on account of the severe famine, the other three Inspectors of Boroda, Kadi, and Amreli Districts were chiefly engaged in helping the Boring and seed distributing work in their respective Districts under the direct supervision of the Deputy Director.

Improvements made by the fieldman appointed at Dabhoi.

364. The services of the temporary fieldman have been continued for one year more for pushing on the cultivation of irrigation crops in the villages near the Vadhavana Tank in Dabhoi Taluka. Thus the department has succeeded in planting in these villages best varieties of fruit trees and in introducing the cultivation of some country vegetables. The year under report being a famine year, much of his work was hampered. The fieldman has also aroused the interest of the cultivators in Sugarcane cultivation.

(*c*) ENTOMOLOGY.

Work of the year.

365. The Superintendent of Entomology could not continue as usual his field demonstration for preventing and checking the attacks of katras, tobacco and sesamum stem-borers, sugarcane borers &c., due to the famine conditions of the year under report. There were 9 reports of the outbreak of insect pests from the different parts of the State which were duly attended to and the Superintendent supplied free, sufficient Napthalene to treat 187 mango trees for Jassides. He also visited Baroda, Jagudan and Songadh Farms and suggested remedial measures for checking the insect pests. He visited some places in Navsari District for

the collection of borers on Cotton Jowari and Sugarcane and determining which of the two species of the spotted boll worm of cotton preponderates. He also visited Kodinar to enquire into a new pest of cocoanut plantations and further study of this pest will be continued next year. The total expenditure of this branch amounted to Rs. 3044-1-4.

(*d*) Veterinary.

Dispensaries in the State.

366. There were 8 Veterinary Dispensaries one each at Navsari, Vyara, Baroda, Bhadran, Pattan, Mehsana, Amreli and Kator. The last one was opened at the end of the year. Government have sanctioned 4 more dispensaries at Dabhoi, Petlad, Kathor, and Dwarka. But on account of difficulty of securing the services of qualified Veterinary Surgeons, these dispensaries could not be opened. Besides the above dispensaries, the Petlad Agricultural Association maintains a small dispensary under a Salotri to deal with cattle disease in Petlad Taluka.

Animals treated and the prevalent disease.

367. The total number of patients treated in these dispensaries amounted to 5810 as against 6139 during the preceding year. Of the patients treated 4734 were cured, 331 were relieved, 101 died 455 absented and 189 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The most common disease were specific, Nervodigestive respiratory and circulating. The daily average attendance of outdoor patients was 21-9. Surgical Operations were performed in 712 cases.

368. In all 44 villages were visited by the Veterinary Surgeons. There were 13 reports regarding out-break of contageous diseases *viz.*, rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases, of which 11 were attended to. They spent 59 days in the District and treated 688 animals.

District work.

(*e*) AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

369. Mr. S. G. Narvane, Geologist and Mechanical Engineer continued to advise the Department on questions of Agricultural Engineering. Owing to the unprecedented demand for boring wells, he had to practically devote all his attention to the Boring work.

Adviser of the Department.

370. The shortage of B. T. 2 plough shears was felt by those using the B. T. 2 ploughs. 600 shears were therefore manufactured and sold at practically cost price. A trial order for a plough similar to the Hindustani plough was also placed with the Kalabhavan Work Shop. As the price of Raw Materials had gone up abnormally high, further trials in this line were discontinued. The Department is seriously considering the problem of tilling the soil by Mechanical ploughs and the experiments with the Fordson Tractor and other Tractors to be made at Pusa and at Nagpur will be carefully watched.

Implements.

371. At the beginning of the year the Department had only 15 applications for well-boring but due to the failure of rains, an unexpected demand for boring wells was made by the cultivators, and the boring operations had to be

Well-boring.

started on a large scale. The Machinery at hand was insufficient for the work. Two G. O. Calyx Drills were ordered out and one was borrowed from the Department of Commerce and Industries, two Musto patent drills were borrowed from the Panchayats. 233 new applications for boring were received during the year. 140 wells were, however bored out of which 105 were successful, 15 were voluntarily stopped by the cultivators, 9 were unsuccessful and 11 were incomplete when the year closed. The total supply of water tapped was about 18800 gallons. The new experiment of Boring in rock in Waghodia Taluka was entirely successful. The experiment of boring for drinking water in Beyt in Amreli Prant was unsuccessful due to the striking of salt water at a depth of 200 ft.

B. Commerce.

Administration changes and Personnel

372. The Department of Commerce and Industries and the work relating to Co-operative Secieties and Statistics were until the end of March 1919 under one Officer; but as it was found that one man could not do adequate justice to all the three branches, they were separated and each branch placed under an independent officer from the 1st of April 1919. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B. A. LL. B., A. M. (Penn), was in charge of Commerce and Industries, Mr. J. C Sen, B. A. (Harward) in charge of Co-operative Societies and Registrar and Mr. S. M. Pagar, M. A. (Col.) in charge of Statistics to which was added the Branch of Emigration about the end of the year. But when Mr. Nanavati proceeded on leave from 1st April 1919, Mr. Pagar was oppointed Director of Commerce and Industries in addition to his own duties.

373. A meeting of the Industrial Advisory Board is to be called for the discussion of the Report of the Economic Development Committee as soon as it is ready. No meeting could be held in the year under report.

Advisory Board.

ENQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

374. The report submitted by the Committee appointed for the purpose of considering the consolidation of agricultural holdings was approved of by the Government and a draft Bill on the lines suggested therein was prepared by the Legal Remembrancer and published for inviting public opinion and criticism.

Redistribution of Agricultural land.

375. The Economic Development Committee coucluded its deliberations and the report of its work will soon be published and brought up for consideration.

Economic Development Committee.

376. The rural survey of the village of Bhadhak was, as remarked last year completed and the report was also ready but as the permanent Director Mr. M. B. Nanavati proceeded to England on leave, consideration of the report has been in abeyance.

Bhadhak survey.

377. *Municipal Terminal Tax*: With a view to substitute the terminal tax for the octroi duties and toll charged by the Baroda Municipality at the several *Nakas*, the Director was asked by the Government to inquire into the matter and propose a scheme. The system followed in Ahmedabad was studied and proposals to levy a terminal tax on passengers and goods have been submitted.

Baroda Terminal Tax.

378. Inquiry into the question of woollen manufactures was continued during the year. Much of the wool collected at Dhari is exported to foreign countries, while only a small quantity is woven into rough blankets for local consumption. The exact amount of the wool exported could not be determined. But in order to see if all the raw material could be turned into finished products locally, samples of hand spun woollen yarn were sent to Kamptee for trial and they were suitable for weft, but too weak to serve as warp. Samples of cloth woven from the local yarn as weft and the mill yarn as warp have been found quite serviceable for ordinary wear. Experiments in spinning and weaving, to see if stronger yarn could be spun and better cloth turned out will be tried during the current year and demonstrated if successful. A large woollen Weaving Mill has since been registered and its enterprising promoters Rao Bahadoor Hargovinddas Kantawalla and his sons have successfully floated a Joint Stock Company for the Maharani Woollen Mill.

Woollen goods.

379. Samples of Kodinar lime stone and clay were sent to Sheth Narottam Morarji of Bombay at his request for the purpose of determining if they could be useful for cement manufacture. The lime-stone was pronounced to be suitable; but the samples of clay are deficient in silica. New samples along with some of sand will be sent with a view to finding out if a suitable mixture of stone, clay and sand could be useful for cement manufacture.

Cement Manufacture.

380. Mr. Dotivala, who was deputed to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for determining the quantities of distillation

Wood Distillation.

products from certain samples of Baroda wood, completed his investigations. His report is encouraging. The Western India Industrial Syndicate sent its Chemist to visit the State forests for selecting a suitable site for a Wood Distillation Factory, and at the same time inquiries were conducted by the Company regarding the local demand for the various bye-products with a view of submitting proposals when the investigations were completed. Mr. M. B. Nanavati was also investigating the question in England. A sylvan survey has been ordered to determine the Forest potentialities in the Raj.

Okha salt.

381. The question of importing the Dwarka salt into the Gujarat Districts of the State or sending it to other parts of British India was again before Government. It is engaging the attention of the Government of India. Excellent table salt was prepared from the Dwarka salt deposits.

Industrial Laboratory :

382. A proposal to start an Industrial Chemical Laboratory to investigate the resources of the State forests and other chemical problems was before Government but has been postponed till the return of Prof. Naik from England, where he has been deputed for studies in higher chemistry.

Tanning Industry :

383. Mr. P. V. Mehd, M. A., B. Sc., was engaged to report on the tanning industry of the State and suggest improvements. His report was under consideration of Government. At the same time the quality of our available tanning materials will have to be inquired into and with that view some samples will shortly be sent to the Imperial Institute at London.

384. At the suggestion of Mr. M. B. Nanavati, five samples of refined and crude China clay from Ransipur deposits have been sent to England by the lessee. The report of the expert, to whom they are submitted to test their suitability for China-ware manufacture, is awaited. The quantity and quality of different kinds of clay in the State are not definitely known. Government have an idea of engaging an expert to investigate the ceramic resources of the whole Raj and to suggest the methods of utilising them.

Ceramic Industry.

385. With a view to introduce in the State the industry of Indian paper for the requirements of Government, inquiries were made and a report on its manufacture at Ahmedabad was obtained. As a result of the inquiries, Government has sanctioned the proposals for its manufacture with convict labour in the Jail.

Manufacture of paper.

386. The existing industries experienced another prosperous year. The cotton mills, the tile and brick works, the spirit distilleries, the dye-houses at Petlad and Baroda, the Baroda Brush Factory, the Metal Works, The Hind Candle Works etc., all worked satisfactorily. "The Vaghjibhai New Dyeing and Bleaching Works again changed hands. The gentleman who had bought it died shortly after putting it in working order. It is now purchased by another gentleman and will shortly be started. The Glass Factory which has been taken upon lease by a new firm commenced work and was able to turn out a good number of bottles, chimneys and globes of a decent quality. The Gaekwar Sugar Factory at Gandevi was unfortunately not able to start work in earnest owing to difficulties of one or the other

Old Industries.

kind cropping up. The sugar industry has a large future and every effort was made by Government to put this factory in working order.

New Industries.

387. Mr. Ratilal Jethalal of Damnagar has been given a lease to manufacture chemicals from salt deposits and brine at Okhamandal. The question of starting Oil Mills in the Kadi District was investigated. A gentleman from Ahmedabad has come forward to start a mill at Mehsana, and the matter was under consideration of Government. Oil Mills at Kalol and Billimora are also being projected. A lease was given t Sheth Narottamdas Morarji during the year under report for the manufacture of cement in Kodinar Taluka. The Dwarka Cement Company founded by Sir Vithaldas Thakersey Mulji and Sheth Purushottam Vishram Mavji has an excellent future before it. The material found there is reported to be rich in cement.

The policy of encouraging capitalists from outside to start industries in the state and of giving help to local capitalists and merchants was continued. As a result of it, ten applications for new cotton mills, one for a woollen mill and one for the extension of an existing cotton mill have been received and are engaging the attention of Government. Of these, four were from foreign Financiers and six from Baroda Subjects. An application to give certain facilities to manufacture alkaloids and other medicinal solid extracts from duty free denatured alcohol was also under investigation by the Department.

Loans to Industries.

388. An application to start a big cotton mill on a large scale in Baroda, which was before Government at the end of the last year, was sanctioned.

During the year, 9 applications were received for loans aggregating to Rs. 59,80,000. Of these 5 were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 34,50,000. Out of this sum, Rs. 17 lakhs were sanctioned through the Bank of Baroda and the remaining amount was to be advanced directly by Government. These applications were under consideration and one was rejected. The loan of Rs. 1,25,000 to the Hind Candle Works at Billimora, was renewed for a period of two years at a slightly enhanced rate of interest.

A business arrangement has been arrived at with the Bank of Baroda under which these industrial concerns which are recommended by Government are financed by the Baroda Bank at a settled rate of interest so as to help the new industries.

389. Bounties, timber at half rates and priority certificates for iron, etc., were promised to intending ship-builders. Three applications were received for bounties but had to be rejected as the crafts were built before the notification. Water at reduced rates and commutation of octroi duties by annual payment of a lump sum were granted to the Laxmi Dye Works. Similar and other concessions such as road facilities, telephone, electric light and power, where possible, have been also promised to all the proposed new mills. At the suggestion of the department, Government have ordered the State Furniture Works to teach furniture making to servants of other departments and to private persons. The bill to amend the Law regarding local bodies so as to reserve to Government the powers of giving concessions regarding octroi duties, etc., to industries was under consideration of the Dhara Sabha (Legislative Council).

Other Concessions.

WEAVING.

390. The staff consisted of one assistant, 3 demonstrators, and 3 weavers.

Hand-loom Weaving.

Demonstrators in improved hand-loom weaving were carried on at Petlad, Visnagar and Kathor and at the adjoining villages. Forty one fly-shuttle and four automatic looms were introduced during the year as against thirty five fly-shuttle and no automatic looms last year. A hand-loom factory using fly-shuttle looms was started at Visnagar and turned out Tussore cloth of good quality. Another factory was started at Petlad and worked with automatic looms. Some more looms were added to the Hand-loom Weaving Works at Kalol. A factory owner at Baroda was also induced to introduce automatic looms. All these private factories worked continuously and at a profit during the year.

FISHERIES.

391. The experimental Station at Velan was not worked as the Assistant in charge of the Station was deputed for wood-distillation investigation to the Indian Institute of Science and could not return in time to begin work during the season. The work was, however, continued at Okhamandal. New beds of young oysters were discovered off Poshitra. Oysters were so thickly embedded that transplantation was undertaken on a much larger scale than hitherto in order to prevent their destruction by congestion. About a million and a half were transported to Belapur harbour. Accurate records of size and weight of 100 average individuals were made and the mixing up of different sizes was avoided as far as possible, in order that each of the new beds should contain oysters of

Fisheries.

nearly one and the same age. The transplanted oysters were examined from time to time and seemed to have adapted themselves to their new environments.

392. Inspection of the coast facing the sea was resumed for locating the beds off the Western and Southern Sections as far as Gorinja. The places were discovered near Katchhi gad but owing to the rocky nature of the bottom, the number of chanks could not be large. The remaining portion will be inspected during the next season.

Inspection of the Coast.

In order to determine from where the spat comes which repopulates the beds and whereto the spat passes, drift experiments were made during the spatting months. Bottles were liberated off Kim, Poshitra and Mulvel. The experiments will have to be continued for a year more before arriving at any conclusion and the observations will have to be checked and verified.

Geological Survey.

393. As Mr. S. G. Narvane had to devote his undivided attention to boring operations during the year owing to scarcity of water, no new geological work could be undertaken. However, several small investigations and inquiries were made.

Geological Survey :

Available materials for the manufacture of paints were collected and tested ; and red, blue and yellow paints were prepared and sent for trial to the Public Works Department. The main raw product *viz.* linseed oil which is necessary for the manufacture can be supplied by the local Oil Mill. A paint manufacturer has come forward as a result of the investigation to start a paint factory in Baroda, and his proposals will soon receive the attention of Government.

New clay deposit suitable for tile manufacture were found in the Vengania creek near Gandevi. As the Phoenix Pottery Work at Gandevi can now get clay at their very door it is likely to do good business. Inspection of soda deposits in the Mehsana Taluka showed that there were no valuable deposits round about the place. Owing to scarcity of rains, the Atarsumba Soda Survey was postponed to the next year. It is refreshing to see the new Industrial awakening in the State; the spirit of enterprise is abroad and on the crest of the wave several textile factories, Oil-Mills and other industrial projects are being launched under the advice of the Department of Industries. The question of securing the advice of Technical Experts and Industrial Chemists for the benefit of these Financiers is engaging the attention of Government.

Boiler Inspection.

Boiler Inspection :

394. The charge of Boiler Inspector was held by Mr. S. M. Dighe. He also acted as Factory Inspector under the Sar Subha. There were 192 factories using steam boilers during the year as against 182 in the previous year. Out of 221 boilers on the register, 11 were Government and 210 private property. Out of the latter, 129 as against 135 in the previous year were in use from which fees were received. Owing to the scarcity of rain and the failure of cotton crop in Kadi and Amreli Districts, 81 boilers ceased working. The income from fees, etc., came to Rs. 3,465 and the expenditure on the inspecting staff etc., came to Rs. 3,914. The corresponding figures for these items in the previous year were Rs. 3,725 and Rs. 3,939. The decrease in income during the year was due to failure of the cotton crop.

There were no prosecutions nor any accidents reported under the Boiler Act.

During the year under report, Government accorded sanction to the raising of the boiler inspection fee to the same level as in the British territory.

Printing Press.

395. Printing for all the departments of the State was done by the State Contractor at a total cost of Rs. 1,17,084 which compared with that of the previous year shows an increase of Rs. 32,072 The increase was due to high prices of the materials on account of which the Contractor was given 60 % increase amounting to Rs. 25,072 over his contract rate for paper and 33 % more amounting to Rs. 6,135 for printing.

Printing Press.

Mr. E. E. Coombs, Superintendent of the Bombay Government Press, was requested to visit the Baroda Printing Press. His report was submitted to Government and the question of having a Printing Press managed departmentally as suggested by Mr. Coombs, was under consideration.

396. As the rates of paper had not stabilised, it was not possible to revert to the contract system for the supply of stationery and each office was permitted to make its own arrangements for the purchase of necessary articles within their budgetted contingency grants.

Stationery.

Statistics and Emigration.

397. The Department of Statistics was created a separate branch and placed under Mr. S. M. Pagar as Director. He was

Personnel.

deputed to Calcutta to see the working of the newly organised Department of Statistics of the Government of India. Emigration work of the State was transferred to this branch about the close of the year.

398. The principal work done was the preparation of the Annual Statistical Abstract of the State for 1917-1918, the collection and compilation of the statistics of rail-borne traffic and of prices of food-stuffs. Industrial statistics relating to cotton presses and Mills were compiled and sent to the Department of Statistics at Calcutta for being incorporated in the all-India statistics.

Work done.

C.—Co-operative Societies.

399. The office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was held by Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B. A., LL. B., from the beginning of the year to the end of February 1919, in addition to his duties as Director of Commerce. From March 1919, the work of the Co-operative Societies was entrusted to a separate officer and Mr. J. C. Sen took charge of the work as Registrar, on the 1st March 1919. As Mr. Sen resigned his post at the end of May 1919, Mr. C. B. Patel worked as Registrar as a temporary measure upto the 25th July 1919, when Mr. Sevaklal D. Parikh B. A., F. C. I., took charge and continued to work upto the end of the year.

Registrar.

400. There were many demands for new registration of which only 72 were complied with bringing the total number of registered societies to 431 ; of these 14, hopelessly bad ones, were cancelled, leaving 417 at the end of the year. Two of these

Number of Societies.

were central banks, 2 banking unions, 369 agricultural credit, 8 agricultural non-credit, 34 non-agricultural credit and 2 non-agricultural non-credit societies.

Membership and financial position.

401. The total membership increased from 11,958 to 13,956, the working capital from Rs. 13,07,693 to Rs. 21,30,276 and the reserve fund from Rs. 1,61,035 to Rs. 1,00,831. The net profit earned was Rs. 30,017 against Rs. 46,543 in the previous year; this decrease is not real but only apparent as it has been ruled that the interest which accrues up to the end of the year without being realised should not be included in the net profit unless it has actually been collected. The deposits received by the societies also increased from Rs. 6,27,719 to Rs. 8,97,938. The average membership per society was 33·4, almost the same as last year, while the working capital per society increased from Rs. 3,643 to Rs. 5,108 and from Rs. 109 to Rs. 152 per member. The total amount of loans made during the year was Rs. 9,99,399 against Rs. 9,78,263 in the preceding year. Out of Rs. 13,06,994 due at the end of the year, Rs. 96,079 were overdue owing to the failure of crops in several talukas.

Central Banks.

402. The Baroda Co-operative Central Bank continued to do very useful work. It satisfied all the demands of the societies in the Baroda District, having financed societies to the extent of Rs. 2,48,321. At the end of the year it had deposits to the extent of Rs 3,52,842. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 1,82,559 and Rs. 1,81,620. The Mehsana District Bank was able this year to supply all the demands of the societies of the Kadi District; it financed societies to the extent of Rs. 36,911 and had Rs. 24,952 as deposits at the end of the year.

403. Both Banking Unions (Naosari and Kodinar) showed very good progress during the year. The Naosari Union advanced loans to the Societies liberally and punctually. It was able to get Rs. 46,124 as deposits from the investing population and will in all probability get more in the near future as the rate of interest on deposits has been increased. The Kodinar Union maintained the high standard of its work and continued to evince great interest in agricultural improvements. It had two more societies affiliated to it during the year, making a total of 37 and had Rs. 46,380 as deposits. The members of the societies in the Kodinar Taluka as already remarked in the last report, have now scarcely any need to resort to the *Sowkars* for loans.

Banking Unions.

Agricultural Societies.

404. At the end of the year, there were 377 agricultural societies and they were distributed as under :—

Number of Agricultural Societies.

Districts.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Baroda	121	133	171
Kadi	64	68	63
Naosari	44	51	64
Amreli	61	68	79
Total....	290	320	377

Of these, 369 were credit and 8 non-credit societies.

(i) *Credit.*

Baroda District.

405. As in point of number of societies, so in general progress, the Baroda District continued to lead all other districts of the State. The societies increased from 129 to 163, Karjan, Baroda, Padra and Petlad being the principal talukas that contributed to this increase.

Kadi District.

406. This year the Department paid special attention to consolidation work rather than expansion in the Kadi District; and as a result 10 hopelessly bad societies were cancelled and 5 new societies were registered bringing the total to 63. As the Mehsana District Bank was able to satisfy the requirements of the district, there was no need to approach the Baroda District Bank for any loans as in the last year.

Naosari District.

407. The number of societies in the Naosari District increased from 51 to 64. Mahuva Taluka shows some development under the guidance of the Honorary Organizer, Mr. Jehangirji. The Department appointed Mr. Gulammahmad Saleji of Mangrol as an Honorary Organizer for the Vakal *Tappa* of the Mangrol Taluka, under whose guidance 3 new societies were started in that group.

Amreli District.

408. There was an increase of 11 societies bringing the total to 79 most of which were in Kodinar Taluka. The Amreli Agricultural Pedhi continued to finance, as far as its funds permitted, the societies of the district, which have all been affiliated to it.

(ii) *Non-credit.*

Number and condition of non-credit societies.

409. The number of societies in this group increased from 4 to 7. They comprised two milk supply societies at Nizampura and Sayajipura and five irrigation societies at Sarar, Bhurakui, Maneja, Simarda and Vatadra ; of these, the last three came into existence during the year under report. The two milk societies purchased 1,41,000 lbs. of milk from their members and disposed it of in the city of Baroda at a profit of Rs. 344. The deficient rain-fall was responsible for the dwindling of the figures both of supply and profit.

Of the five irrigation societies, only those of Bhurakui and Vatadra have proved very useful to their members and achieved a net profit of about Rs. 1,917 and Rs. 2,263 respectively. The one at Sarar, as remarked last year, was on the wrecking point ; while the other two were still in infancy. Such irrigation facilities are more prized in the Charotar than in the Kanam area.

NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

410. The number of non-agricultural societies rose from 35 to 36 and except 2, all of them were credit societies. Of these, 5 were Government Servants' Societies, 13 Weavers', 5 Chamars' and 2 Antyajas'; besides these, there were 2 stores and 9 urban societies.

Government Servants' societies.

411. Of the Government Servants' societies, the two at Baroda maintained their reputation for useful and progressive work. Their membership was 459 and 136 against

430 and 137, while their working capital increased from 38,770 and 11,131 to Rs. 42,647 and 11,421; and deposits from 30,802 and 8,686 to Rs. 32,814 and 9,263 respectively. All the loans were punctually paid without any default. The Government Servants' societies at Mehsana, Navsari and Amreli worked on a smaller basis.

Urban Banks and Societies.

412. There was an increase of two societies at Changa and Wadadla bringing a total to 9. Of these, 4 were at Baroda. The Mutual Help Society (Anyoanya Sahakari Mandali) showed satisfactory progress, its members having increased from 316 to 392, the working capital from Rs. 72,596 to Rs. 1,02,799 and the deposits from Rs. 62,798 to Rs. 83,298. The Baroda City Urban Society did work on a smaller basis its membership being 28, the working capital Rs. 1,070 and its loans to members being Rs. 600 during the year. The other two societies in the Baroda City were composed of Mahomedans as mentioned in the last year's report; both of them worked satisfactorily. The Vaso Bank showed good progress, and made a loan of Rs. 13,760 to its members only. In the remaining societies no special work was done: the Sinor society did some work, while that at Amreli showed no progress.

Other Societies.

413. The number of Weavers' societies decreased from 15 to 13, while that of the Chamars' rose from 4 to 5: out of these 18, 17 were in the Kadi District and 1 in the Amreli District; most of them did fairly good work. The Chamars' societies at Chitroda and Kheralu in the Kadi District worked satisfactorily; they have begun to supply *Kos* made of more reliable material to their nearest agricultural societies at cheaper prices. The accounts of most of these socicties were

kept by group secretary (of their own caste). This arrangement has brought about some improvement in the account system and better work is expected in the course of the next few years.

The Co-operative Stores:

414. The Co-operative Stores at Baroda improved its working to a small extent. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 14,039 against 3,212 ; it showed a profit of Rs. 44 against loss in the last year. The principal business of the society had still to be confined to the recovery of old debts.

The Milk Stores.

415. As the year was bad, the Milk Stores at Baroda could supply during the year only 65,098 lbs. of milk against 96,712 lbs. in the previous year; nevertheless it made a larger profit amounting to Rs. 218 as milk fetched a higher price than before.

Conferences.

416. A general conference on co-operative work was again contemplated in the year of the report and had again to be abandoned owing to the ravages of influenza. Two taluka conferences were, however, held at Karjan and Mangrol.

Training class.

417. The training classes were held at Mehsana, Baroda, Naosari and Amreli and were attended by the secretaries of the societies; they were conducted by the Registrar, the Assistant Registrar and the Auditors, in different subjects; the arrangement has proved successful in getting trained men as secretaries for the different societies.

418. The Department tried its best to secure the assistance of leading public men as honorary organizers but could secure only one more during the year, who has happily justified his appointment by good work. There are in all 13 honorary organizers in the Department.

Honorary Organizers.

419. The Kheti and Sahakarya continud to be published by this Department till the end of May 1919, when it was transferred to the Agricultural Department.

The Quarterly.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

420. The work connected with the Agricultural Banks was hitherto looked after by the Director of Commerce, when he exercised the additional function of Registrar of Co-operative Societies. But when the functions were separated, the work connected with the Agricultural Banks was also consistently transferred to the Registrar.

Transfer of work relating to Agricultural Banks.

421. There were 4 Agricultural Banks working as in the last year. The following table gives a combined statement of the financial position of the banks:—

Agricultural Banks in the State.

Statement showing the financial position of the Agricultural Banks.

No.	Items.	Songhad Bank.		Vyara Bank		Bhadran Bank.		Amreli Bank.	
		1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nominal Capital	12,500 0 0	10,810 0 0	14,190 0 0	14,190 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
2	Paid-up Capital								
	(1) State	6,250 0 0	6,250 0 0	6,250 0 0	6,250 0 0	21,664 0 0	21,664 0 0	18,750 0 0	18750 0 0
	(2) Private...	4,560 0 0	4,560 0 0	7,940 0 0	7,940 0 0	22,223 0 0	26,383 0 0	6,555 0 9	8,565 0 0
3	Deposits at the end of the year	2 14 3	2 14 3	9,557 15 0	41,233 7 1	15,352 11 3	45,414 3 6	18,137 2 11	27,085 5 0
4	Reserve Fund . ..	9,320 15 2	9,406 0 1	7,929 10 0	8,034 1 0	1,481 10 9	1,701 10 9	1,006 1 1	1,129 1 1
5	Surplus Fund	2,351 12 6	2,537 2 3	419 15 4	406 11 6	1,740 10 10	2,050 10 10	3,982 5 8	3,114 7 1
6	Net Profit	844 3 9	2,197 0 3	1,055 11 7	1,044 7 1	3,058 12 4	3,943 12 7	1,239 0 5	1,809 2 6
7	Loans recovered by the Banks	4,432 2 2	3,757 0 1	7,963 4 3	9,063 8 7	39,516 9 3	53,633 1 6	8,874 8 7	4,243 15 2
8	Loans outstanding at the end of year .								
	(1) Co-operative Societies.	1,647 4 0	...	5,202 8 2	33,101 0 2	20,717 0 0	36,042 12 0	13,553 15 3	33,368 11 8
	(2) Individual Khatedars	14,169 4 8	13,453 3 6	14,520 0 2	15,677 10 4	41,021 11 3	49,839 0 0	14,485 6 0	16,113 4 0
9	Cash and other investments	7,515 9 9	11,355 0 11	13,387 13 9	16,326 3 5	7,070 13 8	16,793 3 9	20,815 12 7	12,009 8 6
10	Total outstanding (8 and 9).	23,332 2 5	24,808 4 5	33,110 6 1	65,104 14 2	68,809 8 11	1,02,674 15 9	48,855 2 7	61,491 8 2

422. The Bhadran Bank was well managed and continued to do good work. It advanced loans to the societies as recommended by the department so as to relax some overstrictness in advancing loans.

Bhadran Bank.

423. The Amreli Bank continued to do fairly good work. The deposits in the bank were Rs. 27,085 against Rs. 18,137. The bank continued its transactions with co-operative societies as mentioned in the last report and the old loans advanced to the individual Khatedars were being slowly recovered.

Amreli Bank.

424. The Songhad Pedhi could not unfortunately do anything more than continue its efforts to recover the old debts.

Songhad Pedhi.

425. The working of the Vyara Pedhi was satisfactory; it is in possession of very good credit and its loans have increased, specially to co-operative societies, which borrowed upto Rs. 28,000/- during the year. It had deposits of Rs. 41,233/- against Rs. 9,550/-

Vyara Pedhi.

D. Forests.

426. Mr. R. H. Madan held charge of the Conservator's post throughout the year. Messrs. Sarangpani and Warden continued to be assistant Conservators for Songhad and Vyara Divisions respectively, the former being absent for 1½ months on sick leave during the working season.

Personnel

(a) Constitution and Management of Forests.

427. The total forest area at the close of the year 1918-19 was 662 square miles consisting of reserved and protected forests. The most important addition has been due to the Forest Department having taken over from the Revenue authorities towards the close of the year, 46, 047 Vinghas of waste lands

Total Forest areas.

for the purpose of reboisement situated in the maritime tracts along the gulf of Cutch and the Arabian Sea in Okhamandal (Dwarka) and Beyt mahals of the Amreli Prant in Kathiawar. The total Forest area is shown in the following statement:—

Class of Forest.	Area on 31st July 1918	Added during the year	Excluded during the year.	Total at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Vinghas	Vinghas	Vinghas	Vinghas
Reserved	6,90,170	46,113	0	7,35,283
Protected.	5,357	0	0	5,357
Total...	6,95,527	46,113	0	7,40,640 Equivalent to 662 square miles.

428. The revised demarcation of forests in Harpada, Thorpada and Khokharvihir situated in the midst of the British dangs for purpose of giving out certain lands for cultivation and taking into forests certain timbered waste and unoccupied lands, yet, remains to be carried out, as owing to famine duties the local officials had no leisure to attend to this work during the year. For Similar reasons repairs to be undertaken to frontier boundary pillars in some places in Sankheda and Gir had to be postponed.

Repairs of boundary marks and revised demarcation.

429. The system coppice with Standards on a rotation of 40 years for the new regenerating crop was extended tentatively to the forests of Vajpur and with this object 3 coupes have been laid in convenient localities in these forests for exploitation, next year. If this method is found to succeed, it is intended to extend it. The Umerpada forests otherwise known popularly as Nanchhal jungles situated among

higher hills just across and north of the water-shed of Vajpur are also being partially subjected to improvemental fellings.

Slight revision of Bamboo working Plans.

430. The Bamboo Working Plans of Vajpur and other Ranges underwent slight revision in conformity with the experience gained in past exploitations, which were abnormally heavy during the year 1917–18.

The progress in the construction of buildings, roads and wells which is carried out by the special Forest Branch of the Public Works Department in the Naosari Prant and in Gir by the Executive Engineer Amreli Division together with the expenditure thereon is exhibited in the following table.

Nature of works.	Past Expenditure.	Expenditure during the year.	Amount remaining to be expended.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	2,60,497	35,828	59,442
Wells	38,967	3,354	12,000
Roads	18,225	1,956	1,984
Total.	3,17,689	41,138	73,426

GIR RANGE. (AMRELI PRANT)

1	2	3	4
Buildings			

There was an absence of activity discernible in the execution of buildings in Songhad, Vajpur and Sadadwel Ranges, owing to the prevalence of famine and epidemic of influenza. The large buildings at Songhad to accommodate three range Forests Offices and the office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Songhad Division, has been practically fully completed.

Khant-Umerpada

431. The Khant-Umerpada road on which there was very heavy cart-traffic during the year to transport 30 lacs of lbs. of grass that was supplied to the military Department at Baroda, was put in repairs from time to time by the Forest Department.

The Bilimora-Kalamba Railway is greatly helping to develop forest receipts.

432. The constructions of the Bilimora-Kalamba Railway has greatly developed timber and other traffic in the Mahua and Vyara (South) Range and prices realized for forest coupes in these localities are now higher and much better than those elsewhere, and firewood now finds its way to the Bombay market, while grass traffic in this year of famine was unusually brisk.

PROTECTION of Forests.

Forest offences.

433. The number of offences has increased largely *viz*.. from 150 during 1917-18 to 215 during 1918-19. But this was to be expected in a year of famine, especially in a locality like the Gir Loppings of trees for feeding cattle in their foliage were the most common sort of offences and they had to be leniently dealt with in view of the special hardships of the year.

The number of cases compounded by the Department was 195, while 7 cases were referred to Magistrates for disposal, with the result that convictions ending in fines, were secured in all the cases.

The year was a very successful one for fire conservancy especially when the effect of the prevalence of serious drought is taken into account.

A total expenditure of Rs. 2501 was required on fire protective measures, including the cost on burning fire lines and engagement of fire watchers. The total forest area traversed by fire was 2,866 Vinghas out of the total of 6,90.137 Vinghas which is equivalent to only ·42% as against 9,867 Vinghas traversed by fire during the last year, representing 1·4% of the whole. This result is obtained after excluding the area of 46,047 Vinghas of the bare waste lands of Okha recently constituted as forests.

Cattle grazing in forests.

434 The area kept open in the usual manner for grazing aggregated to 6,56,332 Vinghas, while owing to the absence of rain and scarcity of fodder, 13,776 Vinghas of beeds or Kurans in Gir were thrown open as well as 10,557 Vinghas in Sankheda and grazing fees were remitted in several instances. Special facilities were also provided for the grazing of cattle from Baroda and Kadi Prants in the Vajpur Jungles along the North Bank of the Tapti river, and in these last named forests 17,000 head of cattle were grazed by Rabaries and other graziers from those distant Prants for from 2 to 4 months from the month of November.

SYLVICULTURE.

435. Lac culture suffered much, though extended from year to year, owing to absence of rain which induced paucity of sap in the branches of the Khaker trees on which the Lac insects are reared for nutrition, while depradations of black ants on these insects was unusually severe. The two lac crops of the year yielded 298·34 maunds of lac against 485 maunds in the preceding year, and the prices realised aggregated to Rs 5,460 against Rs. 9,670. The maximum price per maund (40 lbs) was Rs. 22 against Rs. 20 in the year preceding. The number of old Khakar trees (Butea frondosa) pruned for production of new shoots full of vigour in sap was 60,000 while 4,91,832 additional trees were inoculated with lac insects. Government have approved of the proposal of utilizing Khakar trees in Revenue waste lands where they occur in abundance for propagation of lac. Lac culture was extended to the Gir Range in Kathiawar but the absence of rain operated against obtaining full results.

Lac cultivation & revenue.

436. Coppice regeneration in exploited coupes continued to be good. The year being one of famine, forest trees as a rule failed to produce their seed crops, as it was with difficulty that some seeds have been gathered for being sown during the current monsoon. The failure of teak to seed was more prominent than of other species.

Coppice regeneration

437. The total expenditure incurred on plantations and cultural operations in all Ranges save Atarsumba was Rs. 269. The total number of seedlings of Teak and various other species reared in temporary local nurseries and dealt with the forests was 50,351 in the several ranges.

Forest nurseries and expenditure.

The extention of plantations of Mowra, by dibbling seeds in suitable localities was continued but in the Gir the seeds failed to germinate in a great measure owing to cessation of early rains and their sweet oily cotyledons and kernels being devoured by insects in the ground for want of moisture in the soil. Altogether, however, in the face of such adverse circumstances, a total of 49,735 seedlings are reported to have come up in different ranges, while plants of preceding seasons are doing fairly well and have not died. The method of germinating of teak seeds on the burman system of putting them in alternate layers of soil on raised beds and watering them on alternate days from the month of March till the rains have begun, is being pursued with great success everywhere.

Reboisement in Atarsumba Range.

438. In the Atarsumba Range is the introduction of valuable species in the dry forest Acacia of this Range, along the Bank of the Watrak. At the same time good protection is maintained of the old existing forest growth against thefts and mischief that caused havoc formerly. The rapid and successful introduction of bamboos in Atarsumba range is most marked the rhisomes or root stocks having been sent out from Mahua and Songadh. A packet of seeds of Pinus Massoniana sent by the Resident at Baroda, having been procured by him from Hongkong, was being experimented with and some seedlings are reported to have come up.

Condition of plants, bamboos and Mowra seeds.

439. The large number of 63,060 plants of various valuable forest species had been put out in forests in their permanently intended sites, and they have been reported to have been doing well, while an aggregate of 17,600

plants have been freshly reared in the nurseries in the current monsoon. Bamboo (Dendrocalamus Strictus) Rhizomes or root-stocks fetched from Naosari Prants forests give promise of permanently establishing themselves. Mowra seeds dibbled under shelter of bushes have also sprouted well and are getting on towards the seedling stage. There are two nurseries established, one at Vaghjipur and another at Atarsumba for raising plants for restocking the forest areas with valuable species. Some damage has happened to them during the recent flood. The total expenditure under the head of plantations and cultural operations in Atarsumba was Rs. 331-13-7 during the year.

FOREST PRODUCE AND REVENUE.

Fellings of trees.

440 Improvemental fellings limited to the cutting and removal of overmature, dead, dying and deceased trees girthing above 24 inches in the case of Teak and over 36 inches for other marketable species such as Sadra, Khair, Beo, Sishum, Tanach, Haladwan and Kalamb were conducted in special compartments in Vajpur and Nanchhal forests.

The principal exploitations.

441. The principal exploitations are on coppice with standards method, and the statistics pertaining to them are given in the following table. The progressive improvement in demand and prices is a very striking feature, the realizations per Vingha having ranged between Rs. 48 and Rs. 15 compared to Rs. 32 and Rs. 8 the corresponding figures in the year preceding.

the average price having shown a great rise *viz.*, Rs. 21 against Rs. 13.

Range.	Number of coppice	Aggregate area in Binghas.	Total realization.	Average realization per Vingha
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Total for 1918-19.	61	8,885	1,89,297	21
Total for 1917-18.	66	8,946	1.17,421	13

442. The realizations from minor forest products, the rights of collection of which are framed out, and receipts in the case of Lac which collected by departmental agency and from the distillation of rosha grass which is dealt with likewise while it is a new industry are shown in the following statement.

Minor forest produce.

Forest produce	Year 1918-19	Year 1917-18.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Lac.		
Mowra flowers }	5,502	9(70
Mowra seeds. }	1,860	1.753
Rosha.	807	476
Asintra leaves.	1.026	855
Timru leaves.	3,421	3,417
Total	12,616	16,171

443. The receipts derived from collection of grazing fees and the removal of grass on permits especially in the Gir Range, where owing to prevalence of famine, the usual sales of grass "beeds" had to be given up in favour of this method of permit exploitation by local cultivators and others under special restrictions limited to 4 carts per head, totalled Rs. 40,052/-

Receipts derived from grass & Grazing fees.

444. The removal of forest produce on payment of fees on permits from different Nakas is shown below.

Removal of produce on permits.

Range	Teak.	Firewood.	Bamboo	Miscellaneous.
Total	73-4-0	896-11-6	45,533-11-10	11,481-8-0
Total Rs. 57,885-3-6				

445. The bamboo revenue fell to Rs. 45,533 from Rs. 93,453 which were realised in the year 1917-18 owing to the very exceptional and abnormal demand that was introduced by the late War in that year. In the year 1916-17, the receipts from Bamboo had amounted to Rs. 48,182. The prevalence of famine and the serious epidemic of influenza affected the normal rate of bamboo exploitations from Vajapur jungles which is their main source.

Revenue from bamboos.

446 The land revenue collections amounted to Rs. 11,257. There was a falling off of Rs. 4,311, owing to remission granted by His Highness to cultivators in Umerpada as the crops had completely failed in this hilly region.

Land revenue collections.

447. An income of Rs. 1, 549 was derived from the Songir stone quarries, which were visited by His Highness during the year while inspecting the new railway line from Motipura to Tenakhala. Now that a siding is also to be laid down to these quarries, their development is highly probable.

Receipts from stones extracted from Songir quarries; extension of Railway to the quarry sites.

448. Free grants of timber to villagers were made to the extent of Rs. 9,077. This comprises grants in Mohua range made at the instance of the Vahivatdar for giving wood to people residing in villages distant from forest tracts who had the misfortune of having their houses burnt down.

Free grants of timber made to villagers whose houses were burnt by fires.

Financial Results

449. The financial results of the year have again been highly successful, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances that had prevailed on account of famine, the gross receipts having aggregated to Rs. 83,119 an advance over the corresponding figure Rs. 3,24,170, of the year 1917-1918 of Rs. 58,949. The net revenue has like wise risen by Rs. 51,478.

Financial results

The following is a comparative statement of receipts and expenditure of the year with figures of the preceding five years.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus.
1914-15	1,74,764	74,797	99,967
1915-16	1,92,026	76,696	1,13.350
1916-17	2,47,966	85,111	1,62,855
1917-18	3,24,170	88,077	2 36,093
1918-19	3,82,119	95,548	2,87,571

450. The year being one of famine and grass fodder being very badly and very extensively required for starving cattle in Baroda and Kadi Pranths, all the resources of the Department had to be diverted and utilized for the conduct of famine grass operations in the forests of the Naosari Prant from November till May.

Duties thrown on the forest Staff in connection with the conduct of unprecedentedly heavy famine grass operations.

The grass operations which are carried out by the contractor Yakubbhai Mahomed Khanji resulted in the extraction from the Naosari Prant forests of the unprecedentedly large quantity of one crore lbs. of grass, out of which 30 lacs of lbs. were despatched to Baroda for the horses of the Military Department of the State and 50 lacs of lbs. to different Vahivatdars in Kadi and Baroda Prants according to requisitions sent from time to time by the Famine Commissioner, while the contractor took the greater portion of the remainder on his own account for retail sale at controlled prices in those Prants under special agreement with the Famine Commissioner. The contractor was paid for the grass at Rs. 14-8-0 per 1000 lbs. cut, collected, pressed and delivered in Railway wagons at Songhad, Navapur, Vyara Unai and Zankhwao in the Naosari Prant. This contract is to run for five years commencing from 1918-19 its chief feature being that the contractor has every year to lay by a fresh stock of 25 lacs of lbs. in godowns to be built by him, as a reserve against famine, he being entitled to remove on payment of royalty grass of the old stock after it is renewed and also to take out as much more grass as he likes from the forests for sale on payment of royalty to the Department.

451. In the Vijapur jungles grazing facilities were provided for cattle of Rabaries, Bharwads,and other graziers who drove their cattle from Baroda and Kadi Prants and pastured them

Grazing facility.

in these forests along the Tapti from 2 to 4 months during the cold weather months. The number of animals thus grazed in Vajpur free of charge was 18,000 head of cattle.

452. In the Gir range 4,818 cart-loads of grass estimated to contain 81 lacs of lbs. was extracted by the people on permits, while 3½ lacs of lbs were got cut pressed and sent out to Dwarka via Jafferabad bunder. The usual grass "beeds" which are kept closed were thrown open for grazing of local cattle after grass from it had been reaped and removed. There were brought from the distant Okhamandal taluka, 2,006 animals to be grazed in Gir jungles free of charge by Vaghers and other tribes of graziers.

Grass expected from Gir forests.

453. The revival of Rosha grass oil distillation industry has already been referred to above. The question of wood distillation for manufacture of charcoal wood tar and other bye-products was under consideration in communication with the Director of Commerce and Industry of the State; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai a wealthy Mill-owner and merchant of Ahmedabad having taken out a prospecting license for one year he had some preliminary investigations made by sending out a Chemist to visit the jungle tracts. The dense forests of Vajpur which are yet unorganized for working plans and where owing to distance from railways and the difficulties of crossing the Tapti river, the demand for firewood is practically nil, afford the best scope for setting up a wood-distillation factory.

Revival of the Industry of rosha grass oil distillation in forests.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A. Public Works Branch.

(a) ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL.

Personnel.

454. During the year under review, Mr. V. R. Akolker continued to act as Chief Engineer and as such controlled the administrative work of the Department and the execution of the Irrigation Works in the State and of roads and buildings in the Baroda, Kadi, Naosari and Amreli Districts. Mr. A. H. Coyle, Chief Architect, controlled the Engineering operations and general administration of the City, Palace, Garden and Electric Divisions and the state Furniture Works and also looked to archaeological works in the State. Besides these duties in P. W. D. proper, Mr. Coyle was chairman of the City Improvement Trust and was also at the head of the Farashkhana and Bungalow Departments of the Khangi from 1st September 1918. Mr. Coyle proceeded on leave on 7-4-1919 and Mr. V. R. Talvalkar, Executive Engineer, City Division, looked to his work in P. W. D. proper with powers of the Superintending Engineer, as State Architect, in addition to his duties as Executive Engineer. Mr. Akolker looked to Farashkhana and Bungalow Departments and Shrimant Sampatrao was appointed chairman City Improvement Trust. The Bungalow and Farashkhana Departments were transferred to the Khangi in July 1919.

The Chief Engineer was assisted in his work by Mr. R. M. Patel, who worked as Superintending Engineer through out the year and was in charge of the Irrigation Department of the State.

Organization.

455. There were eight executive divisions in the whole State, *viz.*, (1) Palace Division (2) City Division (3) Gardens (4) Kadi District (5) Naosari District (6) Amreli District (7) Electric Division (8) Baroda District. Besides the above regular divisions the Works branch attached to H. P. W. Office was placed independently under Mr. Watson, who conducted the work of Sanitary fittings, painting, decorations in the palaces and important state buildings. Thus all the eight executive divisions, which were held by the Executive Engineers were jointly controlled by the Chief Engineer and Chief Architect as detailed above in para 1.

Some important events.

456. Amongst the noteworthy features of the year may be mentioned the visit of H. E. the Viceroy on 24th March 1919 which kept the Department busy with several arrangements regarding his residence, and with special works of lights and decoration throughout the city in this connection. Mr. Egerton Purves, the Hydraulic Expert whose services were engaged for advising the Government on the existing Irrigation works on the future Irrigation policy of the State, arrived here in January 1919, made several notes and gave important suggestions regarding Irrigation which, after due consideration, will be formulated into definite proposals to be placed before Government. The revised P. W. D. Code has been put into force from 15-5-1919. The Jaya Mahal Palace in Bombay placed during the war time at the disposal of the Bombay Government for being ultilised

as a Military Hospital for Officers was returned to the charge of the P. W. Department in the month of November 1918. Much attention is being paid to the important question of thoroughly utilizing the abundant and valuable building material found within the limits of the State and as a token thereof, the use of Orsang Sand and the Deo River Metal has been sanctioned for works at Baroda and in the Baroda District. The Local Board Amalgamation Scheme, the main feature of which is that all original and repair works of roads, Police Thanas, Chowkies, Village Schools and Field drainage have been transferred to the Local Boards, and for which funds from the Public Works Department Budget have been placed at their disposal continues to be worked as an experimental measure in the Baroda and Naosari Districts. Funds thus transferred amount to Rs. 90,375 and 76,641 for the Baroda and the Naosari Districts respectively and the amount actually spent by the Boards comes to Rs. 78,408 and 56,999 respectively. The Department suffered a grievous loss in the sad death of Mr. J. J. Savant, a young and capable Officer. Mr. P. K. Bhatt, whose services had been lent to the Bansda State for a number of years reverted during the year and Mr. Kunte was newly appointed as Executive Engineer. Mr. Showda's services were transferred to the Development Officer in charge of Town Planning Work.

457. The following important works were either completed or in progress.

Works of the year

(b) BUILDINGS.

City Division.

Works completed.

1. A Masonry bridge on the riding course in the Laxmi Vilas Palace

2. A store building in H. H. 1st Cavalry.

3. Improving and remodelling of the line No. 6.

4. Urgent repairs to the cracked walls in Bungalow No. 6.

5. Improving and remodelling of the line No. 12.

6. Bridge across the Nala between the old and the new Hospital.

7. Out-houses for nurses' quarters.

8. Construction of fixed gallows in the Central Jail.

9. An additional female ward in the Lunatic Asylum.

10. The Maharani High School.

11. The practising School.

12. Superintendent's Office at Nazarpaga Workshop.

13. Thorough repairs to Bhudder Building.

14. Replacing the existing country tiled roof of Huzur Treasury Record room by Mangalore tiles.

15. Thorough repairs to the line No. 21 at Bhutadi Zampa.

16. Repairs to the line No. 16 at H. H. the Light Field Battery.

17. Repairs to Galu Palkanis Akhada.

18. Additions and alterations to the burnt down portion of Atasbaji Karkhana.

Works in progress.

1. The Police Chowky near Raopura.
2. Maharaj Kumar Jayasingrao's mansion.
3. The entrance gate to the Laxmi Vilas Palace and the gate compound wall.
4. New Kalabhavan Building above ground level.
5. Compound wall and W. I. Railing to the Laxmi Vilas Palace compound wall to the South side facing Indira Avenue road.
6. Nurses' quarters at Baroda.
7. X ray' room in New Hospital.
8. Additions and alterations to the Victoria Ward in the Countess of Dufferin Hospital.
9. Under ground water storage tank in the New Hospital.
10. Northern Wing to Kothi Offices.

Palace Division.

Works Completed.

1. Finishing the whole of the Sanitary alterations at the Laxmi Vilas Palace.
2. Additions and alterations to Her Highness' bedroom near dressing room on the 2nd floor in the old Makerpura Palace.
3. Removing old Sanitary fittings and fixing new ones with marble at Motibag bunglow.

4. Urgent repairs to Motibag bungalow in the Laxmi Vilas Palace compound.

5. Additions and alterations to the dining, pantry and W. C. rooms of the new portion of Makerpura Palace.

6. A terrace on east side of Her Highness' bed room (room No. 70) on the 1st floor of the Laxmi Vilas Palace.

7. Repairs to terrace over room No. 76 and 79 in the Laxmi Vilas Palace with red Italian tiles.

8. Necessary repairs to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb's gallery in Aggad.

Works in progress.

1. Improvements and extra repairs to Aine Mahal in the Laxmi Vilas Palace.

2. Additions and alterations to Her Highness' bed room in the 2nd floor in the old palace at Makerpura.

3. Making new sewer drainage in the compound of the Laxmi Vilas Palace 6″ × 4″ connecting drain of all the bungalows from Vishram-bag and Motibag bungalow.

4. Additions and alterations and making new service room and service lift at the Laxmi Vilas Palace.

5. Providing and fixing C. I. Tanks with pipe connection for storing water at Lalbag.

6. Making thorough passage from kitchen to new serving room at the Laxmi Vilas Palace and fixing marble in the closet near the writing room on 1st floor.

7. Urgent repairs to out-houses of Mastubag-bungalow in the Laxmi Vilas Palace compound.

8. Oil painting, french polishing and gilding decoration and necessary repairs to both the palaces at Makerpura on account of arrival of H. E. the Viceroy at Baroda.

9. Repairs to the balcony on the west side of Aine Mahal in the Laxmi Vilas Palace.

Electric Division.

Works completed.

1. Running high pressure feeders for Railway Marshalling yard.

2. Several works of illumination etc., on account of the visit of H. E. the Viceroy to Baroda.

Works in progress.

1. General scheme for supplying electricity to the city.

2. Providing over-head mains to supply electric current to Maharaj Kumar Jayasingrao's mansion.

3. Providing street lights on principal roads in the city.

4. Providing sub-station plant for supplying electricity to Lalbag palace.

5. Wiring Lalbag palace for electric lights and fans.

6, Providing steam laundry sub-station plant in connection with the same.

7. Providing electric lights and fans in Motibag school.

8. Providing electric lights and fans in the Nyaya Mandir Hall.

Baroda Division.

Works completed.

1. Additions and alterations to the Boarding house of the Anglo Vernacular school at Petlad.

Works in progress.

1. Police lines and Fozdar's quarters at Sojitra.

2. Additions to the Dispensary at Dabhoi.

3. An Abkari Thana at Sandhasal.

4. A second class rest house at Waghodia.

5. A munsiff court at Sankheda.

6. The Anglo Vernacular school at Sankheda.

7. A reformatory school at Baroda.

8. Thorough repairs to the Kelanpur Dharmashalla.

Works transferred to the Local Board.

1. A school at Muval for 120 boys.

2. A school at Sarsaavni for 160 boys.

3. A school at Gada for 180 boys.

4. Police Thana at Snadhali.

Works transferred to the Local Board. (completed.)

1. Varnama School for 150 boys.

2. Anguthan school for 120 boys.

3. Kosindra school for 130 boys.

4. Brahman gama school for 130 boys.

5. Timberma school for 120 boys.

Kadi Division.

Works completed.

1. Kalol munsiff court with out-houses.

2. Dehgam abkari depot building with out-houses.

3. Additions and alterations to the Wahiwatdar's kutchery at Kalol.

4. Visnagar Police line.

5. Malsund abkari police chowki.

6. Saladi village school for 150 boys.

7. Thol school for 150 boys.

8. Unza A. V. School.

9. Lavarpur village school for 120 boys.

10. Ambual School for 120 boys.

11. Kalol A. V. School.

12. Ubkhal School for 60 boys.

13. Chandosan school for 60 boys.

14. Compound wall to the Veterinary hospital at Mehsana.

15. Making manglore tiled roof to the Urdu school at Dehgam.

16. Repairs to the Dispensary of Kalol.

17. Repairs to the Dethali police thana.

Works in progress.

1. Shet Kilachand's maternity hospital at Pattan.

2. Police head quarters at Mehsana.

3. Abkari depot with out-houses at Mehsana.

4. Additional female and sick ward in the Mehsana sub-jail.

5. Providing and fixing Sanitary fittings in the Patan. Vila bungalow.

6. Meda Adraj boys' and girls' school.

7. Jindwa school for 150 boys.

8. Kheralu Anglo Vernacular school.

9. Thorough repairs to the front portion of the Kadi Sarkarwada building.

10. Urgent repairs to the roof of the opium ware house at Sidhpur.

11. Additions and alterations to the Dharmashalla at Chanasma.

12. Repairs to Bhuleswar Mahadeo Dharmashalla at Bhutia Vasna.

Naosari Division.

Works completed.

1. Police Thana at Anawal.

2. Re-building the distillery shed and receiving room in Naosari Sadar Fad.

3 Kosamba Abkari depot.

Works in progress,

1. Repairs to the Old Thana at Naosari.

2. Wahiwatdar's Kutchery and other Government buildings at Mangrol.

3. Additions and alterations to the Munsiff Court at Kathor.

4. Police Thana at Umbhel.

5. Repairs to the Dhadaka bungalow at Naosari.

6. Additional storey to the Dharmashalla, at Unai.

7. Special repairs to Unai Dharmashalla.

8. Veterinary Surgeon's Hospital at Naosari.

Amreli Division.

Works completed.

1. Additions and alterations to the Okha Battalion lines at Dwarka.

2. Thorough repairs to one of the blocks of Dhari (B) lines at Amreli.

Works in progress.

1. A combined rest house and Dharmashalla at Damnagar.

2. Kodinar Anglo Vernacular school.

3. Police line at Kodinar.

4. Additions and alterations to Civil Hospital at Amreli.

(*c*) ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

City Division.

Works completed.

1. Diversion of the road from Kothi to the Laxmi Vilas Palace.

Palace Division.

Works in progress.

1. Constructing a road connecting the new stable with Guards karkhana.

Baroda Division.

Works completed and transferred to the Local Board.

1. Baroda Chhani Road.

2. Special repairs to Baroda Atladra road.

3. Special repairs to Savli Saṁlaya road.

Works in progress and transferred to the Local Board.

1. Bhadran Borsad road.

2. A road from Savli station to town.

3. Special repairs to the road from Vishwamitri Railway station to Baroda Atladra road.

4. Special repairs to the Agas station road.

Kadi Division.

Works in progress.

1. Constructing a road from Unzha railway station to Unava.

2. Thorough repairs to Chiloda Dasela road including metalling the same.

Naosari Division.

Works in progress.

1. Chalthan Kathor road.

2. Zankhvav Belathi road.

3. Thorough repairs to Vyara Unai road.

Amreli Division.

Works completed.

1. Damnagar Dhamel road.

(*d*) ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS.

Maintenance of electric installations.

458. The electric installations at Laxmivilas and Makerpura Palaces in Baroda, Jayamahal in Bombay, the Wood-stock property in Ootacamund, the Motibag bungalow, the Government offices and bungalows, the telephone exchange, the street lights and other installations at Baroda were maintained satisfactorily during the year.

Amount of new load added.

459. The general working of the Electrical works shows a satisfactory progress both as regards out-put of energy and the consequent increase in the revenue realised. Despite the shortage of plant both at the centre and sub-stations, the department has been able to sustain the normal requirements of the city as well as the palaces. The total load connected to the supply aggregates to 744 K. W. of which

94 K. W. is the load added during the report. The principal load connected to the supply main was the electric installation at the B. B. & C. I. Railway, new goods yard and is served by an independent sub-station.

The Financial results.

460. The financial result of the working shows that the revenue amounts to Rs. 1,19,826 and the expenditure to Rs. 74,034. This gives a gross profit of 45,792 out of which a sum of Rs. 7 000 is carried to depreciation charges. This represents a net profit of Rs. 38,792, thus yielding an interest of 8.15% on the capital invested.

Progress of important works.

461. Owing to the restrictions under war conditions the abnormal advance in prices and the uncertain and late deliveries of machinery and materials the progress of most of the important works carried out by the Department has not been quite satisfactory.

Telephone service.

462. The total number of calls that passed through the centre and sub-exchanges aggregated to 16200 calls, the average number of calls coming to about 450 per day.

(*e*) STATE GARDENS.

Maintenance of Palace Gardens.

463. All the gardens attached to the palaces in Baroda were maintained satisfactorily. The lawns, roads, paths, shrubberries, and the flower annual beds were kept in good style. Repairs were carried out to the old Historic Naulakhi well in the Laxmi Vilas Palace Garden. Ornamental trees were planted and annual flower beds were constructed in the

Lal Bag Palace garden. One Noria water-lift was fixed on one of the wells of Her Highness's garden.

Jayamahal Palace and. Garden.

464. The Jayamahal Palace at Bombay, which was handed over to the Bombay Government for Military Hospital for Officers was received back in our charge during the year. General repairs to flooring and oil-painting to ceiling and walls were carried out to restore the palace to its original condition for the comfort and residence of Their Highnesses. Decorative repairs were also carried out to the small bungalow The garden with all its roads was maintained in good style and some annuals and flowering plants were planted.

Wood-stock property.

465. The wood-stock property at Ootacamund with the gardens and the roads were maintained in the most flourishing condition. The flower beds with flowering borders were kept in English style and maintained satisfactorily. Repairs were carried out to the main bungalow and Jaising Villa and a bath and W. C. were provided in the officers block.

Public Park.

466. The Public park at Baroda has become a favourite place for the general public and an object of interest to visitors. It was maintained satisfactorily during the year under report, though the work suffered during the hot months on account of the scarcity of water. The menagerie was properly looked after and the condition of the animals was quite satisfactory. The Lioness gave birth to three cubs which were all in good condition. The Ostriches' eggs were hatched in the incubator.

467. The scarcity of water came in the way of the healthy growth of plants, so a well was sanctioned to be sunk in the Arboretum. It is now hoped that the Arboretum will thrive well with the well water.

Arboretum.

468. The Jubilee garden situated in the heart of the city has become a favourite resort of the general public for their recreation evening rambles. It was maintained properly during the year under report. The billiard room and the badminton court were freely availed of by the Baroda City club.

Jubilee garden.

469. Other small gardens *viz.*, the Kedareshwar garden, the garden round the bungalow of the Dewan Saheb, the gardens round the general Hospital and other Government buildings as well as the gardens in the mofussil were all satisfactorily maintained during the year under report.

Other minor gardens.

(*f*) Irrigation.

470. The total out-lay on Irrigation and water works upto date has been Rs. 58,56,432 ; the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 1,08,025.

Total outlay on Irrigation.

471. No new irrigation works were undertaken as it has been decided not to undertake any big works until the existing ones are improved and their defects rectified.

No new irrigation works undertaken.

472. The Irrigation and the Superintending Engineer continued to supervise the constructions and repairs and irrigation works executed by the Divisional Executive Engineers. Under his

Irrigation projects.

direct instructions, new projects were prepared for irrigation, drainage and water works by the project establishment employed in the four divisions. Almost all of the possible sites for irrigation reservoirs in the Baroda and Naosari Districts have been surveyed. In Kadi and Amreli Districts some work yet remains to be done. In addition to the project establishments employed in the four divisions, a special survey party was organised for the development of the Zankhri project and the necessary details as per instructions of Mr. Purves, the Hydraulic expert, are being worked out and the result will be submitted to him when ready.

473. During the year under report the following works were either completed or in progress.

Irrigation works completed or in progress.

Baroda District.

Works in progress.

1. Improvement to Karachis tank.
2. Improvement to Muval tank.
3. Widening the Jojwa main canal.
4. The work of mending the breaches in Dhanora and Manorpura tanks is held in abeyance, to be done after the advice of the Irrigation Expert Mr. Purves is received.

Kadi Division.

Works completed.

1. Filling in the breach with repairs to the dam of the tank at Khokala.

Works in progress.

1. Repairs to the Anawda submerged weir.

2. Irrigation channel from Kadi southern drainage near Pansar to Arsodia.

3. Protective works to Saduthala village field outlets and other.

4. Necessary requirements for the Waghas tank in Attarsumba Petta Mahal.

Naosari Division.

Works in progress.

1. Zankhri Bandhara work at Tichakia.

2. Chikhli canal extra work.

3. Vyara Water works.

Amreli Division.

1. Pichvi tank in progress.

474. Several other major and minor works which were completed during the previous years were kept in proper condition by making timely repairs. They provided water for irrigating more than 8877 bighas of land. The revenue derived was Rs. 25,604 besides some dues in the shape of himayat. The expenditure incurred on works alone was Rs. 70,942 during the year.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

(*g*) WATER WORKS.

Baroda City Water works.

475. The control over the maintenance of water works and distribution of water to the Baroda City within the Municipal limits remained with the City Municipality. The Public Works Department retained supervision over the Head works at Ajwa, the filter beds at Nimetta and the main upto the Municipal limits in the Baroda City.

Maintenance of Head works at Ajwa and Nimetta.

476. The Ajwa and Nimetta works were maintained at the cost of the Baroda Municipality. The construction of an additional filter bed at Nimetta is sanctioned by the Government at a cost of Rs. 56,000. One of the two settling tanks at Nimetta is proposed to be divided into two parts. Repairs to the cracked portion of walls and pillars round the settling tank No. 1 were carried out at a cost of Rs. 11,335.

Boring at Nimetta.

477. The work of a second bore at Nimetta could not be resumed during this year for want of stronger steel rods which could not be procured.

Water works in Baroda Districts.

478. The waterworks at Sinor, Sankheda Bhadran and Sojitra were looked after and maintained by the Public Works Department at the expense of the respective Municipalities. Water at Sojitra has turned salt and will have to be remedied.

479. The Patan water works in Kadi District were looked after and maintained by the Public Works Department at the expense of the Patan City Municipality.

Water works in Kadi District.

480. In Naosari District, the Kathore water works were maintained at the expense of the Kathore Vishista Panchayat.

Water works in Naosari District.

481. The inflow of the Tarwadi well being found inadequate for the Amreli Town water supply, a sanction was obtained from the Government for Rs. 10,000 to make another deep trial. The Boring Engineer commenced the work on 1-9-1911 and the bore was carried to the depth of 30 ft against the estimated depth of 300 ft, but rock being met with on the out-side and no sufficient in-flow of water being found, further work was ordered to be closed by the Superintending Engineer. The Dwarka water supply waits for deep boring rods.

Water works in Amreli District.

(h) *Field Drainage.*

482. The work of constructing a system of field drains in Karjan and Sinore Talukas of the Baroda District was in progress and all the completed drains were well maintained during the year.

Field Drains.

In Kadi District, the work of drain from Bhujasar to Pushmawati river and protective works to Sankathala village were in progress.

(*i*) Forest Works.

Forest works in Naosari District.

483. To improve general communications and accommodation of the Forest Department in the Ranimahals of the Naosari Districts and to facilitate timber and other traffic of Forest, Government sanctioned a programme of forest roads and buildings costing Rs. 4,00,000 of which amount Rs. 3, 93, 626, were executed up to the end of the year the expenditure incurred in the year under report being Rs. 47,469.

(*j*) State Furniture Works.

Works done and profit earned by the furniture Works.

484. During the year, the Factory turned out articles worth about Rs. 1,34,000. The gross profit of Rs. 27,000. earned by the factory excluding the expenses incurred in establishment as in the Kalabhavan was utilised to wards payment of machinery, power depreciation, miscellaneous expenditure etc., leaving a net profit of Rs. 7,936. to the Factory.

(*k*) The Works Branch.

Works done by the Works Brarnch.

485. The Superintendent, Works Branch, carried out the works of sanitary fittings in the palaces and painting and plumbing in the city of Baroda under the direction of the Chief Architect. Mr. Watson, the Superintendent, Works Branch ,worked as Executive Engineer, Palace Division, till 22-6-19 in addition to his legitimate work. The total cost of works carried out by this branch during the year under report amounted to over Rs. 76,000.

(l) GRANT AND OUT-LAY.

486. The total budget allotment for the year was Rs. 29,99,381.

Budget allotment and expenditure in the Divisions.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred in the several Divisions:—

Divisions.		Expenditure.	
		1917-18.	1918-19.
1.	Baroda City Division.	9,67,106	7,06,758
2.	Palace Division.	70,839	3,20,919
3.	Electric ,,	1,68,318	1,02,816
4.	Garden ,,	3,69,760	1,99,794
5.	Baroda ,,	2,27,918	1,40,997
6.	Kadi ,,	3,54,212	2,59,087
7.	Amreli ,,	1,82,650	3,60,129
8.	Naosari.	3,47,657	2,39,839
	Total Rs.	26,88,460	23,30,339

487. This expenditure incurred by the Department for the last two years is as under:—

Two years' expenditure according to Heads compared.

Works.	Expenditure.	
	1917-18.	1918-19.
1. Original Works.	9,74,177	10,77,995
2. Repairs.	7,16,950	7,95,906
3. Establishment.	3,24,650	2,97,206
4. Tools and Plants.	17,420	9,713
5. Refund of Revenue.	24,982	966
6. Military Original Works.	...	...
7. City Military Public Works.	12,610	8,844
8. Military Repair Works.	...	...
9. Irrigation Works Revenue Account.	18,379	17,743
10. Unclaimed deposits.	...	...
11. Famine Relief Works.		
(a) Previous famine.	149	...
(b) Last famine.	...	...
(c) Current do.	...	234
(d) Do for 18-19.	...	1,08,236
(e) Extraordinary Famine.	2,422	...
(f) Miscellaneous Famine.	...	...
12. Khangi Contribution Works.	...	...
13. Petty Public works of Khangi Department.	2,38,439	2,61,152
14. Miscellaneous contribution works such as water works &c.	1,77,328	1,26,799
15. Irrigation and other works charged to the Capital account.	1,80,959	87,104
Total Rs. ...	26,88,465	27,91,898

B.—Railways.

488. Direction of the Railway Department continued under Mr. E. Walrond Bryant, M. Inst. C E., till the 1st May 1919 when he proceeded on 6 months' leave making over charge of the Department to Mr. P. Malone, A. M. I. C. E. A. M. I. M. E. who has been appointed as Chief Engineering Assistant in the Engineer-in-Chief's office since 23rd March 1919. Mr. P. K. Shinde, B. A., A. M. I. C. E., Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief is on 2 years leave from 1-5-1918. Services of Messrs. M. Ralph Salder and A Foster Joseph, Assistant Engineers were dispensed with from 23-12-1918. There were, besides, 5 Assistant Engineers, in charge of the various Construction Divisions.

Personnel etc.

The details of the total open mileage on the State owned Railway lines at the end of the year under report are :—

Names of Railways.	Gauge.	Miles.
1. Petlad Railway	5'-6"	21.416
2. Mehsana Railway	Metre	162.628
3. Vijapur Kalol Kadi Railway... ...	do	46.110
4. Khijadiya Dhari Railway	do	37.220
5. Dabhoi Railway	2'-6"	187.315
6. Kosamba Zankhvav Railway ...	do	26.327
7. Bilimora Kalamba Railway	do	34.925
8. Petlad Vaso Pihij Railway	do	19.247
Total Miles...		535.188

489. During the year under report 93.63 miles of Railway lines were under construction of which 33.38 miles were opened to traffic on the 1-2-1919.

Mileage under construction and opened to Traffic.

490. The total Budget Grant sanctioned for Railways during the year was Rs. 12,10,000 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,85,897.

Budget provision and expenditure.

491. A detailed description of lines completed and those under construction is given below:—

Details of lines completed and under construction.

(*a*) Lines completed and opened to traffic :—

(1) The Samlaya Timba Road Extension, 2′–6″ gauge, 33.38 miles in length was opened to all kinds of traffic on the 1st February 1919.

(*b*) Progress of lines under construction :—

1. 2′-6″ *Gauge.*

(*i*) Motipura Tanakhala Railway, 26.29 miles. All the works upto Kaledia have nearly been completed, and those beyond that station, which were suspended for some time, have been resumed, as the question of compensation to be paid to the Thakor of Naswadi for trees and land, has since been settled.

(*ii*) Choranda Koral Railway, 11.68 miles. All the works are well in hand. The progress has, however, not been satisfactory during the year due to the delay in the supply of waggons by

the working Agency for the carriage of materials required for the works.

2. *Metre Gauge.*

(*i*) Dewusna Becharaji Railway—22.28 miles. All the works between Katosan Road and Becharaji have been completed and the section is being got ready for opening to traffic, and those on the section Katosan Road Dewusna are in progress.

(*ii*) Kuranga Arathra Railway, 37.02. The works were stopped pending Government of India's decision regarding the Jamnagar connection. No estimates for new Railway Projects have been submitted for sanction this year.

492. Lines surveyed or to be surveyed were :—

Lines surveyed or to be surveyed.

(*i*) Agas to Katana, 2′-6″ gauge, 18·54 miles.

(*ii*) Agas to Walwod, 2′-6″ gauge, 13·27 miles.

(*iii*) Agas to Chamara, 2′-6″ gauge, 20·60 miles. The above 3 alterative routes have been surveyed and the projects estimates and plans are in hand. The Government of India have not yet arrived at any decision regarding this extension.

(*iv*) Anawal Mahuwa Bardoli line, 2′-6″ gauge, 27·83 miles. Detailed survey of this line has

been completed and plans and estimates are under preparation.

493. (*i*) The question of development of the Beyt and Velan Harbours in Kathiawar has been attracting the attention of His Highness' Government who have been under correspondence with Sir George Buchanan on the subject.

Other works.

(*ii*) His Highness' Government have now decided that they should be prepared to take up the management of the Narrow Gauge Railway lines and to provide workshops for their lines at Goya Gate.

(*iii*) On the occasion of the visit of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy and Governor General of India to Baroda, the Foundation Stone of the proposed Workshops was laid at Goya Gate on the 25th March 1919.

C.—The City Improvement Trust.

494. Mr. A. H. Coyle continued as Chairman of the Board till 14th. April 1919 and then Mr. V. R. Akolkar, the acting Chief Engineer worked as Chairman till 2nd June 1919. Subsequently Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad was appointed as Chairman under H. O. No. 12/3 d/3-6-1919 who worked till the end of the year. In the beginning of the year the following gentlemen were Trustees of the Board:—

Constitution.

1.	Mr. Chhotalal Baberbhai	Government nominees.
2.	" R. R. Kothawalá.	
3.	" Maneklal A Doctor.	Elected by the Municipality.
4.	" G. B. Paranjape.	

Messrs. V. R. Talvalkar and S. R. Jade were subsequently appointed as Trustees in places of Messrs Chhotalal Baberbhai and G. B. Paranjape.

Expenditure.

495. The budget estimates, sanctioned by Government for the year amounted to Rs. 3,80,168 against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,87,195-9-9 as detailed below:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Buildings	18,456	6	6
2.	Communications	69,021	14	10
3.	Drainage	57,289	14	9
4.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	13,862	12	9
5.	Squares and Gardens.	319	2	3
6.	Tools and Plants.	121	10	0
7.	Establishments.	28,116,	3	8
8.	Law Charges.	7	9	0
	Total Rs...	1,87,195	9	9

The expenditure during the year was nearly half of the budget estimates owing to difficulties in obtaining materials from out-stations.

Contribution works.

496. In addition to original works of improvements the City Improvement Trust maintained the completed portions of the City Drainage works on behalf of the City Municipality, executed some works and acquired properties on behalf of the State departments. House-connections with drainage and laying of pipe sewers in private premises at the request of the house-owners were done. The expenditure on account of contribution works was as under:—

1.	City Municipality	Rs.	29,318	6	1
2.	State Departments		6,583	15	1
3.	Private individual drainage works.		1,829	5	6
		Rs.	37,731	10	8

497 The following schemes were sanctioned by Government during the year.

Schemes sanctioned during the year.

No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Laying out the area to the North of the City (Karch Bag site) and connecting it with centres of business ...	3,28,552
2	Laying out the ground opposite the Public Park ...	69,206
3	Opening Virasa's Pole in Pipla Sheri and removing the fort wall	5,074
4	Acquiring burnt down houses at the entrance of Narsingji's Pole	2,161

498. The following schemes were under contemplation during the year:—

Schemes under contemplation

1. Open air Theatre in Kaka Saheb's paga in Dandia Bazar.

2. A road from Murdabari to Gendigate.

3. A garden in Mahamad Wadi.

4. Making a kunkar road on the south bank of the Dandia Bazar Channel.

499. The following schemes were submitted to Government for sanction during the year :—

Schemes submitted for sanction.

1. An independent road from Goods yard to the Behecharaji Temple *via* Public Park.

2. Opening Virasa's pole in Pipla Sheri and removing the fort wall.

3. Acquiring ruins of houses at the entrance of Narsingji's Pole.

500. The following works were completed during the year under report :—

Works Completed.

1. Sections III and IV of the Traffic road from Pulbari Naka to Jubilee garden.

2. Extending the storm water drain in Machhipith in Raopura.

3. Laying pipe sewers in Dudhwala Mohella.

4. Residential quarters block No. 2.

5. Raising a part of the Dandia Bazar road.

6. A part of the road from Lehripura gate to Murdabari near the Nyaya Mandir.

501. During the year the drainage works could not be pushed on owing to difficulties in obtaining materials from out-stations. However nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of pipe sewers from 4″ to 10″ were

Drainage works.

laid with all the accessories such as man-holes, flushing-tanks, inspecting chambers &c. The work of Automatic Pumping Station No. 1 near the bridge of the Vishwamitri was started and 480 house connections were made.

Compensation.

502. The work of acquisition progressed well during the year owing to the appointment of a 2nd Compensation Officer. There were 515 compensation cases brought forward from the previous year which with 84 new cases come to a total of 599. Out of these cases 128 cases were disposed of costing Rs. 69,688-1-2.

Civil Suits.

503. During the year, 15 new Civil suits were filed by the people aggrieved by the decision of the Compensation Officer. There were 19 cases pending in the Judicial Courts of the previous year. Seven cases were disposed of by the Courts during the year out of which one was decided in favour of the plaintiff and six in favour of the City Improvement Trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

:o:

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A.—Education.

(*a*) Administration and Organization.

Personnel.

504. The Department including the sub-departments of Libraries and Museum continued to be directed and controlled by Mr. A. B. Clarke, B. A. (Cantab.) as Commissioner of Education (Vidyadhikari). The Commissioner of Education was assisted in the administration work by the Chief Inspector and the Naib Vidyadhikari, these offices being held by Mr. S. V. Pendse, B. A., and Mr. U. L. Patel, B. A., respectively, and by an Inspecting staff consisting of 6 Divisional Inspectors, 3 Inspectresses, 37 Deputy Inspectors including special officers for the Marathi, Urdu and Antyaja Schools.

Educational Institutions.

505. The total number of educational institutions of all kinds during the year was 2,862 as against 3,113 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 251, attended by 2,02,034 pupils as against 2,28,975 of the preceding year. The apparently large decrease both in the number of institutions and of pupils was due to the wide-spread prevalence of influenza followed by a terrible famine and abnormally high prices; the former causing the temporary closing of all institutions for periods varying from two to four months and the latter the suspension of the compulsory act until the beginning of the current year.

A large number of schools especially in the highly famine-stricken areas of the Amreli and Kadi Districts had to be closed as the attendance of pupils dwindled down abnormally. As soon as the Act is put into operation again, they will be gradually re-opened.

Kinds of Institutions.

506. The following table shows the various kinds of institutions and the number of pupils of both sexes attending them.

Name of Institutions.	Number	Number of male pupils.	Number of female pupils.	Total.
ENGLISH EDUCATION.				
1. The College.	1	558	13	571
2. High School for Boys	15	4,899	6	4,905
3. High School for Girls	1	.	222	222
4. A. V. School.	37	5,139	...	5,139
5. Higher Standard Classes	9	114	...	114
6. Prince's School.	1	4	1	5
7. Special Institutions...	2	118 plus 25 Reserved	...	118 plus25 Reserved
Total ...	66	10,857	242	11,099
VERNACULAR EDUCATION.				
8. Training College for Men	4	505	...	505
9. Training College for Women ...	1	...	105	105
10. Vernacular School for Boys. ...	2,316	1,19,656	...	1,19,656
11. Vernacular School for Girls. ...	389	...	65,034	65,034
12. Kala—Bhavan	1	284	...	284
13. Other Institutions	85	4,161	1,190	5,351
Total. ...	2,796	1,24,606	66,329	1,90,935
Grand Total...	2,862	1,35,463	66,571	2.02,034

(b) FEATURES OF THE YEAR.

507. The following among others were important features of the year.

Features of the year.

(1) The Vernacular Curriculum Revision Committee under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Education concluded its labours and submitted a comprehensive report which has been sanctioned by His Highness' Government. Among the most important recommendations of the Committee which have received approval of Government may be mentioned the scheme for the extension of industrial education by starting industrial schools in large places having pivotal industries, the introduction of courses in Domestic Science and Household Arts in the curriculum of girls' schools and that of agricultural courses in rural schools. On the initiative of the Commissioner of Education two standing Committees, one for advising on Moslem Education and the other one Secondary and Higher Education have been constituted. They have been doing valuable work.

Committees.

(2) His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, during his visit to Baroda in March 1919 paid a visit to the Central Library and expressed satisfaction at the Library Organization.

Viceregal visit.

(3) The scheme for starting the Scout Movement in State schools was put into operation on the arrival of Mr. D. Prasad, the Scout Master-in-Chief, in the middle of January 1919. He organised a troop of one hundred boys selected from the local schools, to which His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on

Scout Movement.

his birth-day anniversary presented his colours and bestowed the name of "His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar's own Boy Scouts" Baroda, at the Birth-day Durbar. The Scout Troop formed a Guard of Honor at the Garden Party given to His Excellency the Viceroy, who expressed satisfaction at the smart bearings of the Scouts.

New English Schools.

(4) During the year, new A. V. Schools at Mahuwa and Palsana in Naosari District, Karjan in Baroda District and at Amreli, and a High School at Dwarka, were opened.

Influenza Relief.

(5) The Influenza Relief Work, organised with the advice and co-operation of the Medical Department and conducted by the Education Department, was one of the most important features of the year. The Chief Inspector, Mr. S.V. Pendse, who was also Secretary of the Baroda City Relief Committee was put in sole charge of the general organization, which with the assistance of about 4,000 teachers in nearly 1,200 towns and villages in the Raj distributed stock mixtures, prepared and supplied by the Medical Department, to nearly three lakhs of patients in their homes. The services of the Department were publicly recognised by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb who gave a garden party to the workers and in a Durbar awarded certificates and poshakhs to some of the officers and teachers, who did commendable work in the Influenza Relief. The services of Dr. T. R. Pandya, Principal, Training College, Patan, who fell a victim to the epidemic while conducting relief measures at Patan were also handsomely recognised by His Highness.

(6) To save the infants, who were rendered parentless by the heavy toll of life taken by the influenza, His Highness' Government sanctioned the permanent maintenance of the Creche-Orphanage at Baroda, which was temporarily organised by the Department.

Creche-Orphanage.

(7) Arrangements were made to start the School of Indian Music by re-organising the old Music Schools on modern lines.

School of Indian Music.

(8) In view of the abnormal rise in the prices all round and the consequent rise in the cost of living, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on the recommendation of the Department was pleased to raise permanently the initial salaries from Rs. 12, 15 and 20 to Rs. 15, 20 and 25, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year trained teachers respectively.

Raising of salaries of teachers.

(9) Owing to the prevalence of famine, the operation of the Compulsory Education Act was temporarily suspended for affording relief to the distressed and the recovery of fines levied under the Act was also postponed until a more favourable year.

Suspension of Compulsory Act.

(10) The grades of the Sub-Inspectors of Antyaja Schools were revised and raised with a view to attract better qualified men.

Grade of Antyaja Sub-Inspectors revised.

(11) The courses of studies of five years in the Female Training College were revised, and condensed into four years' courses.

Female Training College courses revised.

(12) Three new Vernacular School Final Classes at Naosari, Patan and Amreli, were started on the lines of the one at Baroda with a view to training men for the lower subordinate service and also as a basis for organizing Vernacular High Schools with the ultimate aim of imparting secondary instruction through the vernaculars.

Ver: School Final Classes.

(13) The useful activities of the Domestic Science School under Mrs. Strong were further extended by the publication of a number of pamphlets in vernaculars for distribution to schools and the public.

Domestic Sciences.

(14) The *Shravan Mas Dakshina* Rules further revised with a view to allow more pandits to take the benefit of the examination.

Shravan Mas Dakshina Courses.

(*c*) English Education.

508. During the year under report, there were 64 institutions (besides the Prince's School and the Boy Scout Organization), where English was taught as against 58 of the preceding year, the increase of six being due to the conversion of the Dwarka A. V. School in to a full fledged High School named after the Donor Nathibhai Damodar Haloo High School. The number of pupils on the roll in these institutions is shown in the following table:—

Number and strength of English Teaching Institutions.

Number of Institutions. 1917-18	Number of Institutions. 1918-19	Institutions.	Number of Students. 1917-18	Number of Students. 1918-19
		GOVERNMENT.		
1	1	Baroda College	595	571
8	9	High School for Boys	3,297	3,152
1	1	High School for Girls	191	222
22	25	A. V. Schools.	3,226	4,024
1	1	S. T. T. College	29	18
0	1	Boy Scout Organization.	......	100
			plus Reserved	25
1	1	Prince's School	5	5
		AIDED.		
5	5	High Schools	1,576	1,577
6	4	A. V. Schools	842	675
10	9	Standard v, vi, & vii Classes ...	148	114
		UNAIDED.		
1	1	High School.	232	176
3	8	A. V. Schools.	261	440
59	66	Total ...	10,402	11,099

Total Number of Pupils in English Schools.

509. To these 11,099 may be added 967 pupils learning English in 24 Primary Schools and 117 Antyaja pupils learning English in the two Antyaja Schools at Baroda and Pattan. The total number of pupils learning English therefore comes to 12, 183 (11, 967 boys and 422 girls) against 11, 193 (10, 991 boys and 202 girls) of the preceding year.

510. The Baroda College, founded in the year 1882 and recognised by the Bombay University for the full courses in Arts and Science in 1890, continued under the control of Principal A. M. Masani. M. A. B. Sc. It achieved as usual, satisfactory results at the various University Examinations, The Principal was assisted by a staff consisting of sixteen Professors, three Lecturers in French, Sanskrit and Logic, and a Shastri, a Munshi, two Fellows and other subordinate staff.

The Baroda College.

Professor K. G. Naik who fills the chair of Chemistry has been sent to England for further study of Chemistry and the post has been temporarily filled up by Mr. Bhagwat.

511. The College had on its rolls 517 students including 13 lady students, as against 595 including 9 lady students in the preceding year. There are three Government Hostel Buildings attached to the College and one rented in the neighbourhood accommodating in all about 195 students. The Resident Professor occupies a Government Bungalow adjoining the hostels.

Number of students and Hostels.

512. The College possesses a fine Library containing over 10,000 volumes. The number of books issued to the staff and the students was about 7,000. The Central Library was also taken advantage of by a large number of students.

Library.

513. The total expenditure on account of the College amounted to Rs. 1,33,506 as against Rs. 1,22,970 in the preceding year, and

Expenditure and income.

the receipts from fees, etc. amounted to Rs. 30,397 as against Rs. 29, 044 last year. The net cost per pupil came to Rs. 180 as against Rs. 157 last year.

University Examinations.

514. The following table shows the results at the various University Examinations.

Examinations.	Number of students sent up.	Number of students passed.	Remarks.
M. A.	2	2	One First Class.
B. A. (Honors)	45	31	17 Second Class.
B. A. Pass	107	50	
Intermediate Arts	189	121	1 First Class 22 Second Class.
B. Sc. (New)		5	2 Second Class.
Intermediate (Science)	8	5	2 Second Class.
Pre. Science.	15	12	
First year's Course.	239	158	4 First Class 20 Second Class.
Total...	613	384	

The Seminar.

515. The Seminar for the comparative study of Religions, founded by his Highness in 1915, continued and extended its useful activities including the publication of the "Indian Philosophical Review," under Professor Widgery. "The Gaikwad studies in Religion and Philosophy" started last year has been making satisfactory progress. The religions at present represented at the Seminar are Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity. The religious preachers of the State were brought

under training, so that the preaching may achieve the results desired.

516. The College Observatory continued as usual to take meteorological reading twice every day.

Observatory.

517. The extension of the College building has been undertaken and will be shortly finished.

Extention to the College building.

518. During the year under report, one new fullfledged High School was added to the nine already existing, by converting the Dwarka A. V. School into a Government High School, thus bringing the number of Government High Schools to ten; of these one, the Maharani High School at Baroda is exclusively for girls and the rest for boys in the different parts of the State. Besides these, there were five aided High Schools, two at Baroda and one each at Dharmaj, Naosari and Gandevi, and one aided Matriculation Class at Sidhpur. There is one unaided High School at Naosari, called the Gulabdas Bhaidas Educational Institute, conducted at his own expense by Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas of Surat.

High Schools.

519. The following table shows how these High Schools fared at the University School Leaving Certificate Examination and School Final Examinations:—

Results of School Leaving Certificate Examination & School final Examinations.

No.	Name of Institution.	School Leaving Certificate Examination.				School Final.			
		Sent up.		Passed		Sent up.		Passed.	
		Students	Ex-Students.	Students	Ex-Students.	Students	Ex-Students.	Students	Ex-Students.
	GOVERNMENT.								
1	Baroda High School ...	97	3	71	3	0	0	0	0
2	Maharani High School for Girls, Baroda. ...	10	3	4	0	2	3	0	0
3	N. K. High School, Petlad	50	8	20	2	0	0	0	0
4	M. M. High School, ... Sojitra.	22	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
5	T. B. High School, Bhadran.	20	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
6	Pattan High School, ...	43	1	21	0	0	0	0	0
7	G. D. High School Visnagar ...	16	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
8	M. & R. Tata High School, Billimora ...	10	3	4	2	1	0	0	0
9	Amreli High School ...	25	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
10	N. D. Haloo High School Dwarka. ...	Matriculation Class was started after the Annual Examinatton.							
	AIDED.								
11	Shree Sayaji High School Baroda	61	4	29	1	0	0	0	0
12	Maharani Chimnabai ... High School, Baroda.	31	2	8	1	0	0	0	0
13	Dharmaj High School ...	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
14	Sir C. J. N Z. Madressa, Naosari.	44	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
15	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi.	10	0	1	0	15	0	0	0
16	Sidhpur Matriculation Class.	12	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
	UNAIDED.								
17	G. B. Institute, Naosari.	41	0	4	0	0	0	0	0

520. Most of the Government High Schools have Hostels attached to them offering adequate accommodation to students studying in them. The Babu Quarters and the Gulabdas Hostel, both at Naosari, accommodated fifty and seventy four students respectively.

High School Hostels.

521. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, both Government and Aided, was 29 during the year against 28 of the last year, the net increase of one resulting from the raising of the Anglo Vernacular School, at Dwarka to the status of a full-fledged High School, the separation of the A. V. School from the Amreli High School and the conversion of one Aided A. V. School at Karjan into a Government one. In addition to these, there were 8 aided Fifth and Sixth Standard Classes attached to the Local Government Anglo Vernacular Schools and 8 unaided Anglo Vernacular Schools. The Anglo Vernacular Schools at Dabhoi, Padra, Karjan, Sinor, Kadi, Vijapur, Kathor, and Maroli were provided with Hostels on Grant-in-aid principles. Plans and estimates were under preparation for erecting a building for the hostel at Pattan, for which Mr. Ujamsinh has donated Rs. 15,000.

A.V. Schools and Hostels.

522. The Prince's School, a special Institution for the grand-children of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and certain select companions, continued under Miss Bailey as Head Mistress. The School showed satisfactory progress.

The Prince's School.

523. The aggregate annual value of the State Scholarships tenable in the Baroda College and the Secondary Schools of the State was Rs 7,844 against the same in the preceding year. These include scholar-

Scholarships in the College and Secondary Schools.

ships of the value of Rs. 90 per month awarded to students studying at the Fergusson College, Poona, and the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Out of the annual grant of Rs. 7,000 for Khangi Scholarships founded by His Highness, Rs. 6,372 were spent in awarding scholarships to 20 boys and 9 girls. In addition to these, scholarships were awarded to Maratha students studying in, and outside, the State from the Maratha Education Fund of Rs. 1,50,000 founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has sanctioned Rs. 1,800 per annum for the education of Maratha girls and the amount is handed over to the Deccan Education Society for distribution as scholarships. A sum of Rs. 300/- was sent to the Deccan Association Poona, for assisting poor Maratha girls.

524. Expenditure and receipts. The total expenditure and receipts under the head of English Education for the last three years are shown in the following table:—

Items.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	3,82,434	3,88,585	4,20,723
Income.	96,308	88,887	93,132

(*d*) Boy Scout Movement.

525. Scout Organisation. Mr. Devi Prasad, whose services were secured through the Y. M C. A., took charge of the office of the Scout Master-in-Chief in the middle of January 1919, and started the work of training and organising a troop of scouts. Within the course of a couple of months Mr. Prasad trained a troop of one hundred boys, selected from the local High Schools, so

efficiently and nicely that the scouts soon began to attract the great attention of the public, and have since then attained considerable popularity. On the auspicious occasion of his last birth day, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb presented his colours to the Scout Troop and bestowed on them the name of "His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar's Own Boy Scouts" at the Durbar. The Scouts, during the last Viceregal visit, lined a part of the Viceregal route and formed a Guard of Honour at the Garden Party. His Excellency the Viceroy expressed satisfaction at the Scout-like conduct and smart bearing of the boys. The Scout Head-Quarters are located in the spacious Hall of the basement of the Museum Building in the Public Park and has been adequately and suitably equipped. The First Troop of one hundred Scouts has been supplied by Government with complete uniforms and personal equipment of the Baden-Powell type at a cost of about Rs. 4000/. At the invitation of Mr. Nathubhai Gulabbhai of Palsana, a member of the Dhara-Sabha, who contributed largely towards the Camp expenses, a party of forty select Scouts, under their Scout Master-in-Chief and the Chief Inspector, went into Camp at Palsana, Vyara and Songhad, where they received practical training in out-door scouting in all its aspects. To enable the remaining boys to have Camp training, a supplementary Camp was held in the Public Park, to which the Minister, the Commissioner of Education, the General Officer Commanding the Baroda Army and a number of other important officials paid visits. A scheme for training Scout Masters and extending the movement to other parts of the State is under consideration.

(c) Vernacular Education.

526. At the end of the year there were 2,713 Government, 24 aided, and 37 unaided Primary Schools and two Orphanages making a total of 2,776 institutions against 3,037 of the last year. There were, besides these, 5 Training Colleges (four for men and one for women), 3 Technical Institutions, 1 Reformatory 5 Music Schools and 2 Antyaja Boarding Schools and 4 Vernacular School Final Classes for training men for the subordinate clerical staff. The following table shows the number of institutions and the number of pupils of both sexes attending them :—

Number of strength of Primary Schools.

Year.	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.		Other Institutions.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Schools.	No. of Girls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1917-18	2,572	1,34,161	404	78,381	78	6,931	3,054	2,18,573
1918-19	2,316	1,19,656	389	65,034	91	6,245	2,796	1,90,935

527. The year showed a decrease of 258 in the number of Vernacular Institutions and of 27,638 in the number of pupils, which was due, as has already been observed, to the ravages of influenza and to the economic distress caused by famine throughout the State and by the War. Considering the severity of the distress, the decrease is slight. The successful efforts of the Department for the last two years in removing stagnation of pupils in the lower standards, the increased output of trained

Causes of decrease.

teachers, and the more effective methods of Inspection introduced since last year have effected marked improvement in the quality and efficiency of Primary Instruction.

Compulsory fines.

528. The recovery of fines under the Compulsory Education Act, until its temporary suspension from December 1918 levied on recalcitrants for failure to send their children to Schools and for failure to attend, amounted during the year to Rs. 13,552. Fines amounting to Rs. 5,195 were remitted.

Expenditure on Primary Schools.

529. The total expenditure on all the Primary Schools amounted to Rs. 11,01,390 as against Rs. 11,51,190 in the preceding year, which gives an average of Rs. 407 per school against Rs. 479 of the last year, the decrease in expenditure being mainly due to the closing of schools for reasons already mentioned.

Training Institutions for men.

530. There were 4 Training Institutions for the Primary Teachers. Of these 3 were the First Year Training Classes at Pattan, Naosari and Amreli to give greater facilities to, and to encourage, local men to undergo training; and the fourth, the Training College for men at Baroda, developed out of the Training Class founded in 1885 to its present full-fledged status in 1905. Thus during the year there were three First Year Training Classes with a sanctioned strength of 280 stipendiary scholars and one full-fledged Training College with 21 stipendiary and 21 non-stipendiary scholars in the Third Year, 81 stipendiary and 24 non-stipendiary scholars in the Second Year, and 123 stipendiary Scholars in the First Year classes: The actual number of scholars, who availed themselves of these facilities, was 505 during the year.

531. The Baroda Training College has two Practising Schools and the Training Classes at Pattan, Navsari and Amreli one Practising School each attached to them to give the scholars training in the Science and art of teaching. All the practising schools have been staffed with experienced third year trained teachers.

Practising Schools.

532. In Baroda, the Training College continued to assemble in the commodious Kareli Bag Building adequately equipped for the purpose. At Pattan, Navsari and Amreli, the classes had to be accommodated in suitable hired buildings.

Accommodation for Training Classes.

533. In the Baroda Training College, 117 students appeared for the first year, 105 for the second and 42 for the third year examinations, of whom 71, 89 and 42 passed respectively. At Patan, Navsari and Amreli 116, 65 and 52 appeared for the first year of whom 75, 53 and 37 respectively passed.

Training College Examinations.

534. All the training institutions have the hostels attached to them for which suitable buildings have been rented.

Hostels attached to Training Colleges.

535. The Scholars in the Baroda Training College have a union and among its activities may be mentioned its Reading Room, Debating Society and Social Service League.

Training College Union.

536. The total expenditure on all the Training Institutions for Primary male teachers amounted to Rs. 93,960 giving an average of Rs. 186 per pupil against Rs. 161 in the preceding year.

Expenditure on Training Colleges for men.

(f) Female Education.

Girls Schools.

537. The total number of Girls' Schools was 403 as against 416 and the number of girls learning in them 32,549 against 36,557 of the preceding year. In addition to these, there were 33,780 Girls studying in mixed schools, which, added to those learning in exclusive girls' schools, brings the total number of girls receiving primary instruction to 66,329 as against 79,509 showing a decrease of 13,180 which was due to the causes already explained.

Zenana Classes.

538. In addition to the one Zenana Class in Baroda, there were three unaided Zenana classes, one at Petlad and two at Sojitra. These classes had 165 women altogether as against 87 of the last year.

Subjects of Domestic Science taught in Girls' Schools.

539. In addition to the ordinary subjects of the curriculum, provision has been made in the principal town girls' schools for the teaching of some subjects of domestic science such as, needle-work, embroidery, drawing, music and cookery. Simple needle work is taught also in large village girls' schools. It has been ruled that the provision for the teaching of needle work and embroidery may be made on grant-in-aid principle and it is gratifying to note that in a few places people have taken advantage of it.

Training College for women.

540. The Training College for women teachers, founded in 1882 in Baroda, continued under the management of its Superintendent, Miss Reuben, upto 20th of June 1919. She then reverted to the Education Department of the

Bombay Presidency. The Lady Superintendent was assisted by a Head Mistress and a staff (mostly women) consisting of 1 graduate, 2 under-graduates, 6 trained teachers and 3 special teachers for drawing, embroidery, needle-work, etc. Mrs. Pagar, a State scholar specially trained in America at State expense in Kindergarten was, on her return, added to the staff as Kindergarten Specialist.

Number of women teachers.

541. The number of women under training, when the year closed was 105 against 108 in the preceding year. The sanctioned strength of stipendiary women in schools is 150. All possible inducements of pay and prospects are held out to women to join the Training College. There has been a slow but a steady rise in the number of women attracted towards the teaching profession. It will, however, take some years yet before the sanctioned number is attained. The total number of women teachers was 264 during the year showing a decrease of 15 teachers compared to last year which is not disappointing.

Hostels attached to the Women's College.

542. There is a commodious and adequately equipped hostel building attached to this training College. During the year it had 43 boarders. As a suitable woman could not be secured for the separate post of the Superintendent, the Head Mistress was asked to do the work.

Amreli Training Class for Women.

543. The training Class for women, specially started at Amreli to train local women teachers of that distant district continued to train women upto the second year course. It had 30 women under training.

544. Out of the 103 women teachers that appeared at the different examinations, 64 passed, the result being 62.1 per cent. against 61.8 in the preceding year. The Training College having been closed for some months owing to the prevalence of influenza in the city, no women teachers could possibly prepare and appear either for the Sir J. J. School of Arts Examinations or for the local Ambulance and Hygiene examinations.

Results of Examinations.

545. The total expenditure on both the training institutions for women teachers including stipends amounted to Rs. 18,322 as against Rs. 16,739 in the preceding year, giving an average of Rs. 174 per scholar.

Expenditure.

(g) EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

546. For the education of the children of the Antyajas or depressed classes, whose population in the last census numbered 1,74,289 there were 224 Antyaja Schools of which 4 were exclusively for girls and remaining 220 mixed. The total number of Antyaja Childern in these schools was 8,969 (8778 boys and 191 girls). There were also 5,010 Antyaja children learning in ordinary Gujarathi Primary schools, which brings the total number of such children receiving primary instruction to 13,979 which is equal to about 8 per cent. of their population. There were 66 boys receiving secondary education in Antyaja School No. 1 Baroda, 3 boys studying in the Matriculation Class & 2 in Standard IV and 2 in the Kala-bhavan. Government gives books and other school requisites free to these children. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 122 per mensem were awarded to Antyaja

Antyaja School

children in the primary schools and 4 of Rs. 5 per month in the Baroda High School. In the Training College at Baroda, 14 Antyaja Scholars were reading for the different courses, along with other Hindu Scholars. The Antyaja Boarding House at Baroda and Patan had 44 (35 boys and 9 girls) and 29 boarders respectively, & free boarding, lodging and necessary clothing were provided them by Government.

The Garoda Pathshala.

547. The Garoda Pathshala, founded in 1913 for teaching especially Sanskrit, along with other subjects of the curriculum to the sons of the Garodas for priests of the Antyajas with a view to initiate them in the proper performance of the ritual, had 10 students, 3 in the first year and 7 in the second year course. They are given stipends of Rs. 8. per month each in the first & Rs. 9 per month in the second year.

Expenditure on Antyaja Education.

548. The total expenditure on the education of the children of the depressed classes amounted nearly to Rs. 60,000.

Education of Forest Tribes.

549. The three Dhanka Boarding Schools for boys at Songhad Vyara and Mahuwa and the Girls' Boarding School at Songhad established for the education of the children of the forest tribes, showed satisfactory progress during the year. All the three boys' schools had the sanctioned maximum number of 100 boys each on their roll and the girls' school too had the maximum number of 50 girls. The Songhad and Vyara Boarding Schools, in addition to the curriculum of higher vernacular standards, imparted instruction in the elements of agriculture and practical training on the farms attached to them, and also practical instruction in carpentry with a view to enable the students to make and

repair ordinary agricultural tools and implements. At the annual examination in carpentry, 53 and 70 appeared and 42 and 46 passed respectively at Songadh and Vyara. At the examination in the theory and practice of agriculture, 58 and 62 appeared at both these places of whom 50 and 51 respectively passed. Some of the boys, on the successful completion of, the courses of these schools, joined the local English Schools, some boys and a few girls have joined the Training College for men and women at Baroda, and the rest have been utilising their education in following their hereditary agricultural profession methodically and with greater intelligent interest. One of the most significant achievments of these schools has been that some of the localities of these aborigines have been supplied with teachers of their own communities. On the whole, the institution of these schools has been strikingly instrumental in ameliorating the condition of these aborigines.

Expenditure on Dhanka Boarding Schools.

550. The total expenditure on the four Dhanka Boarding Schools amounted to Rs. 20,519 against Rs. 15,498 in the preceding year. The receipts from the sale of the farm produce and other sundries amounted to Rs. 901 against Rs. 911 of the last year. The net average cost of educating each Dhanka Boarder came to Rs. 58.

Urdu Schools.

551. The total Mahomedan population numbering, according to the last Census, 1,60,112, of whom the number of those who actually spoke Urdu in their homes was 64,806 was provided with 100 Urdu Schools for boys and 27 for girls, with 6,958 boys and 2,014 girls respectively learning in them. There were, besides, 7,659 Mahomedan children attending Gujarathi

Schools, which, when added to those learning in Urdu Schools, brings the total number of Mohamedan children receiving primary education to 16,631, giving a percentage of 10.3. The total expenditure on the education of Mohamedan children attending exclusively Urdu Schools amounted nearly to Rs. 69,700.

(*h*) SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Orphanage at Amreli.

552. The Orphanage at Amreli had 72 orphan boys. It also accomodated 5 Juvenile offenders. In addition to primary education which they receive in the local vernacular schools, the orphans are given training in arts and crafts such as weaving, carpentry, dyeing, printing and tailoring according to their aptitude to enable them to earn a living when they go out into the world after coming of age.

Creche Orphanage at Baroda.

553. During the year under report owing to the influenza, Government felt the necessity of opening a permanent Creche Orphanage at Baroda to save the infants who were rendered parentless. It had 41 inmates.

Music Schools.

554. There were five Music Schools as before, one each at Baroda, Patan, Navsari, Mehsana and Amreli. They had altogether 673 students learning music in the six different standards, of whom 316 appeared and 257 passed at the annual examinations. The teaching of music was also provided as a regular subject of the curriculum in the Training Colleges for men and women teachers and in the girls' schools at Baroda, Navsari, Patan, Mehsana and Amreli.

555. There were during the year 4 Government, 1 aided and 7 unaided Sanskrit schools in the State. There were in them altogether 393 students, of whom 253 appeared and 182 passed at the various examinations. The *Shravan Mas Dakshina* Examinations, for which a sum of Rs. 5,000 is annually set apart afford additional encouragement to Sanscrit learning of the old traditional type. During the year under report 42 appeared for the various grade and subject examinations, of whom 21 were declared to have passed They were given *Dakshna* or cash prizes of the total value of Rs. 3,133. The total expenditure on account of this organization came to Rs. 3,065.

Sanskrit Schools.

556. The Deaf-Mute Schools at Baroda and Mehsana had 23 boys and 6 girls, and 22 boys and 1 girl respectively. Both these schools have been placed under teachers specially trained in the work. The school also provide instructions in carpentry, drawing and tailoring. Hostels to accommodate outside scholars have been recently attached to these schools. The starting of schools for the Blind is under contemplation and four men have been selected and sent to Calcutta and Mysore to receive training in that art.

Deaf Mute Schools.

557. There were 7 Kindergarten classes in which there were 993 infants of ages varying from 4 to 6 years, as against 855 in the last year. The increased demand for opening more such schools in other places is an indication of their popularity.

Kindergarten Classes.

558. The number of aided primary schools increased from 19 to 20 and that of higher primary classes remained unchanged *viz.* 4 dur-

Aided primary schools.

ing the year under report. The annual grant to these schools amounted. Rs. 2,154.

559. There were 7 Military Schools at Baroda, 1 at Dwarka and 1 at Dhari having altogether 307 pupils in them.

Military Schools

560. The Jail School attached to the Baroda Central Jail had 10 young convicts studying in it.

The Jail School.

561. During the year under report 47 vernacular schools and most of the important secondary schools had provision for instruction in Indian gymnastics and drill. Boys in these schools have been taking increased interest in the subject. Most of the schools have been supplied with the necessary gymnastic apparatus, and the Gymnasium Inspector supervised and inspected the work. The importing of an expert physical instructor is under consideration.

Physical culture.

562. Moral instruction continued to be imparted to pupils in secondary schools with the help of Gould's books on the subject. Prof. Dhruva's "*Nitisikshana*" and "*Hindu Vedadharma*" specially prepared by orders of Government were used in primary schools in teaching the elements of morality and the general principles of religion.

Moral and religious instruction.

(*i*) INSPECTION.

563. For the last two years the Department has been concentrating its efforts on more effective inspection of vernacular schools, especially the village schools with a view to removing the stagnation

Improvement in Inspection.

of pupils in the lower standards and improving the general tone and the quality and efficiency of instruction. The subordinate members of the inspecting staff having been relieved of the unnecessarily elaborate administrative work, which has now been centralised in the Divisional Inspectors' Offices, and the Divisional Inspectors having been given Personal Assistants to look to the routine office work, all the members of the inspecting staff have been enabled to devote greater attention to the practical and essential side of inspection such as supervising, guiding and instructing the teachers in their actual class work and giving model lessons.

Inspection tours of the Head of the Department

564. The Commissioner of Education toured in the Amreli, Naosari, Kadi and Baroda Districts and visited and inspected a number of town and village schools. He kept with him the Divisional Inspector and the Deputy inspector concerned directing them in the methods of Inspection.

Divisional and Special Inspectors.

565. The six Divisional Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors moved each for 220 days during the year in their respective divisions and Talukas assigned to them. The girls' schools were examined and inspected by the Inspectresses. The Marathi, Urdu and Antyaja Schools, in addition to being visited by the respective Divisional Inspectors and Deputies, were examined and inspected by the Marathi Inspector, the Urdu Inspector assisted by the Urdu Deputy Inspector and by the Antyaja Inspector assisted by four Antyaja Sub-Deputies respectively. All the members of the inspecting staff worked with a growing realisation of the need for intelligent co-operation and "Team Work" which has already had promising results.

(*j*) Technical Education.

566. The Central Technical Institution called the "Kala-Bhavan", founded in 1890 with the object of popularising and promoting poly-technical education among the masses, continued under the control of Principal, C. H. Vora. The institution provides courses in theory and practice in six different subjects, *viz.*, art, civil and mechanical engineering, chemical technology, textile manufacture and elementary commercial training. The art section gives instruction in portrait-painting, clay-modelling, wood-carving and photo-mechanical process. The following table gives the number of students studying in each section.

The Kala-Bhavan.

Name of Subjects.	Number of Boys.	
	1917-18	1918-19.
1. Art (Fine and Industrial)	64	47
2. Civil Engineering.	91	55
3. Mechanical Engineering.	112	75
4. Chemical Technology (Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico-printing)	33	44
5. Textile Manufacturing.	43	39
6. Commerce.	29	24
Total...	372	284

567. Out of the total number of 284 students on the roll, 57 were Baroda subjects; of whom 35 belonged to Baroda City and 22 to other parts of the State. Out of the remaining 227 students who came from outside the State, 126 hailed from the Bom-

Analysis of students.

bay Presidency, 16 from Central India, 23 from the Central Provinces, 35 from the Punjab, Bengal and the United Provinces, 7 from Rajputana and 29 from Southern India.

Results of Examination.

568. At the annual examination, 117 appeared from all the sections of whom 52 passed. For the Final Diploma examinations 60 appeared, of whom 46 were awarded the diploma. At the Sir J. J. School of art examinations, 2 appeared for the Elementary and 19 for the Intermediate and 33 for the Draftsman's Course, of whom 2, 14 and 15 respectively passed. In the examination held in Bombay under the Boiler Inspection Act, 3 were declared qualified for the third, 7 for the second and 1 for the first class. Owing to the prevalence of influenza, a large number of students could not finish the courses, and consequently only a small number was able to appear at the various examinations.

Technical Scholarships.

569. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 100 per month were awarded in the Kala-Bhavan. The Institution had also four Pilajirao Gaekwad scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month, one allotted to each Prant, specially endowed by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb and eight scholarships of Rs. 8 each endowed by the four District Boards, two allotted to each Prant.

The Work-shops.

570. The Nazar Paga Work-shops, attached to the Kala-Bhavan continued to work under the management of the Superintendent Mr. Vevai. In addition to affording practical training to the students of the Kala-Bhavan in the use of engines and machinery and in smithy, carpentry and joinery, the workshops manufactured on a business scale articles of furniture, metal and cast iron required for the different departments of the

State, of the aggregate value of Rs, 40,416 against Rs. 43,919 in the preceding year. The work turned out was of a highly superior quality and finish. The scheme for the reorganisation of the Kala-Bhavan has been postponed until the conclusion of peace.

Industrial Schools.

571. The Amreli Industrial school was continued under its Superintendent, Mr. Sant. The experiment inaugurated last year by attaching to it a special primary school for the children of the artisan classes with a view to give them both technical as well as primary instructions simultaneously has proved eminently successful. The number of pupils rose from 96 in 1916-17 to 160 in 1917-18 and in the year of report to 227. The school imparted instruction in the full primary course and at the same time trained 213 pupils in carpentry 23 in Std. V, 33 in Std. IV. 30 in Std. III, 44 in Std. II, and 84 in Std. I. The school is supervised and examined by the Principal and the staff of the Kala-Bhavan. A scheme for starting similar industrial schools in other parts of the State was under consideration. The Tata Industrial School of Navsari aided by Government with an annual grant of Rs. 3,400 continued to show steady progress. The School enrolled 12 students, out of whom it presented 8 students at the Elementary and 4 at the Intermediate Drawing Examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay, of whom 7 and 4 respectively were declared successful. At the Boiler Act Certificate examination 9 secured third class and 2 second class and 1 first class certificates.

The Reformatory.

572. The Baroda Reformatory, opened in 1913 under the Childern's Courts Act, continued under the supervision of the Principal, Kala-Bhavan, and had during the year under report 24

juvenile offenders against 25 in the preceding year. The staff was strengthened and other improvements made at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Education. The school teaches the primary course and carpentry and practical agriculture.

573. The expenditure of the Kala-Bhavan and the income from fees and the workshop profits amounted to Rs. 59,022 and Rs. 10,98) respectively. The expenditure of the Amreli Industrial school and on the Reformatory amounted respectively to Rs. 6,928 and 3,719. Thus the total cost on technical education, including the annual grant of Rs. 3,400 to the Tata Industrial School, amounted to Rs. 73,069 as against Rs. 73,230 in the previous year. The average annual cost of educating one pupil at the three institutions came to Rs. 208, Rs. 30, and Rs. 155 respectively against Rs. 181, Rs. 37 and Rs. 123, respectively in the preceding year.

Expenditure of Technical Instruction.

B.—The Museum.

574.—The Baroda Museum continued under the management of Dr. M. K. Kanga, M A., B. Sc., L. M. & S., as its Director and the Picture Gallery was also placed under him pending the appointment of a suitably qualified officer. A proposal to appoint one officer to control and manage both these institutions was under consideration.

Management.

575. Students of the local college and schools in large numbers and some mofussil students visited the museum and availed themselves of the collections of arts and sciences. The Museum continued to lend its scientific and astronomical apparatus as required by the colleges and the Kala-Bhavan.

Use of the Museum by students.

576. Visitors to the Museum, other than students, numbered 2,93,125 giving a daily average of 803.

Visitors.

577. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb presented a Toda hut model, a large stuffed and mounted bison head and a mounted skull with horns of Himalayan sheep. Copper coins of the Moghul period to the number of 300 were received from Sakhpur, a village in the Damnagar Taluka. The provincial Museum at Lucknow presented 87 old coins of the Moghul and Mahomedan Rulers. A pair of beautiful birds, a marble vase on a stand, a sword, an antique Cashmere and Nepalese articles of metal, wood, ivory and stone, were acquired by purchase during the year..

New acquisitions.

578. The art and textile collections in the Museum were re-arranged on a more scientific and artistic plan.

Re-arrangement.

579. The total expenditure on the Museum and the Picture Gallery amounted to Rs. 9,133 as against Rs 11,237 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

C.—The Libraries.

580. The Library Department, started as a branch of the Education Department in 1910–11 by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb with the object of disseminating knowledge among the masses and as an effective supplement to the scheme of free and compulsory education, continued to be controlled by Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, M. A. LL. B., as Curator. Mr. Newton M. Dutt continued to work as State Librarian in charge of the Central Library at Baroda. Mr. M. N. Amin, B. A., was Assistant Curator in charge of the Mofussil activities during the year under report.

Management.

581. The Central Library had 73,323 volumes consisting of 66,269 printed books and 8,054 Sanskrit manuscripts. The total circulation of books rose to 63,039 from 54,624 and the number of readers holding membership cards fell to 2,974. The Library subscribed to 239 newspapers and periodicals. The Reading Room recorded an average of 375 readers per day.

The Central Library.

582. The Mahila (Ladies') Library located in the Narsingji's Pole had 1,464 books mostly Gujarati, and circulated 3,158 books among 235 readers. Its reading room subscribed to 14 vernacular papers and periodicals which were read by 2,464 readers. The Central Library and the Mahila Library together circulated 7,166 books among the ladies of the Baroda City during the year. The Children's Room was attended by 17,637 children.

Ladies' and Children's Branches.

583. The number of district, town and rural libraries rose to 577 from 536 of last year, which consisted of 3 district, 39 town and 535 village libraries. These libraries possessed a stock of altogether 2,68,733 books and circulated 2,35,295 books as against 2,43,842 and 2,16,069 respectively in the preceding year. Out of the 42 town libraries, 37 have upto now been provided with buildings and for the remaining 5, buildings were under construction, over which a sum of Rs. 77,409 has altogether been expended. The Travelling libraries section sent out 267 cases and circulated 8,687 books in the different villages all over the State.

District and Travelling Libraries.

584. The Visual Instruction Branch continued its useful activities and held 75 cinema and lantern shows in the different parts of the 4 Prants, at which altogether 1,38,685 persons attended

Visual Instruction.

against 1,52,318 in the preceding year. The branch also sent out 238 sets of stereographs with 21,885 pictures to different places in the Raj.

Gackwad's Oriental Series.

585. No new volume of the "Gaekwad's Oriental Series" was published during the year but the editing of 8 works was being proceeded with. The sad death of Mr. Dalal, the talented Editor of the Series from influenza was a great blow to this enterprise.

Important events.

586. The one outstanding event of the year under report was the Viceregal visit which took place on 25th March 1919. His Excellency Lord Chelmsford evinced great interest in the manifold activities of the Department.

The Government of India having appointed a Committee to work out a plan of co operative indexing of periodical articles of interest (as suggested by the Lahore Librarians' Conference of 1918) Mr. Newton M. Dutt was deputed to represent the Baroda Central Library on that Committee, which formulated a scheme for the consideration of the Government of India.

Expenditure.

587. The total expenditure during the year on this branch amounted to Rs. 83,278 against 87,902 in the previous year.

D.—Press Report.

Change of Control.

588. The Press Report Office, which was at the commencement of the year under Library Department, was placed for some time during the year under the control of the Legal Remembrancer and ultimately transferred to the Sar Subha, who is now invested with certain powers of controlling the Executive Magistracy of the Districts.

589. The censorship of the press was carried on as before by submitting weekly reports of newspapers and periodicals and monthly reports of books and pamphlets to the Minister. Cuttings from newspapers were sent to the various Departments with a view to keep them informed of what was being written about them in the Press. Thus during the year under report, 49 weekly and 12 monthly reports, as well as 283 cuttings were sent in as against 52 weekly and 12 monthly reports and 256 cuttings for the last year. No special reports were submitted. Altogether 263 topics (as against 394) were reported from the local press. Foreign newspapers were also carefully read, and 29 articles bearing on this State were reported. This number is certainly less than that for the last year which was 114. But the decrease was due to the fact that more care was exercised in selecting articles for report.

Nature and quantity of the work done.

590. The number of presses in the beginning of the year was 32, out of which two were closed. Two new declarations were made, but only one press was actually opened. Thus at the end of the year, 31 presses were working, and their total output was 7 weeklies, 21 periodicals and 224 books and pamphlets. These figures compare well with those for the last year, namely, 7 weeklies, 22 periodicals and 191 books and pamphlets.

Number of presses and their output.

591. The tone of the Baroda press during the year was on the whole loyal, but there is no doubt that it is considerably affected by the political conditions prevailing all over India. The local newspapers, which formely confined them-

General tone of the Press.

selves more or less to the discussion of Municipal affairs, have with a few exceptions of late been writing almost exclusively on political subjects.

592. There were 21 periodicals published during the

Periodicals.

year which may be divided as follows :—

General Literature ...	4	Physical Culture... ...	2	Legal	5
Edactional	4	Communal	4	Philosophical...	1
Religious	1				

The standard of the periodicals is steadily improving, as can be judged from the variety and usefulness of the subjects with which they deal.

593. The total number of books and pamphlets pub-

Books.

lished was 224 as against 191 in the preceding year. The following figures will give their classification according to language and subject :—

According to Language.

English. ...	12	Marathi-Gujarati	1	Urdu mixed with Persian Arabic.	5
English-Gujarati.	2	Hindi	7	Urdu Gujarati ...	5
Gujarati. ...	173	Hindi-Gujarati	1	Sindhi (mixed with Arabic.) ...	2
Marathi. ...	14	Sanskrit	2		

According to Subject.

Religion. ...	23	Education	28	Sociology ...	1
Philosophy ...	4	Politics	2	Music	4
Literature ...	78	History	2	Speeches Lectures &c.	17
Science. ...	8	Ethics	3	Miscellaneous. ...	54

The quality of the books continued to be poor. No doubt some useful books were produced, but they were those published by the Education Department. Among the private publications there was hardly any, which could lay claim to originality.

594. It is obvious that the Baroda Press has stood the stress of war conditions remarkably well. In spite of the enormous increase in the cost of printing and printing materials, there has been no appreciable decrease in the number of printing presses. On the contrary, the production of books has decidedly increased. This shows that the Press in Baroda has come to stay. It is to be hoped that it will continue to prosper, and develop a healthy public opinion unmarred by any spirit of disloyalty or petty faction.

Conclusion

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—Medical Relief.

(*a*). Preliminary Details.

Personnel.

595. Dr. Clifford Mayer, M. D. (London), held charge of the Department throughout the year under review in addition to his Military duties in the British Army until relieved of them on 13th March 1919. Dr. P. T. Patel, M. D. (London), went on long leave from 1st December 1918. Dr. Dhanjibhai Mehta, L. M. and S., who had acted as Sanitary Commissioner for some time, on reversion to the Department was posted temporarily as Senior Medical Officer, Out-patients Department, State General Hospital.

During Dr. Mayer's absence on duty at Mussourie, Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Mehta held the routine charge of the office of the Chief Medical Officer in addition to his duties at the State General Hospital from 1st May to 1st July 1919.

Transfer of Mr. Pawar's services.

596. The services of Mr. Pawar, the Agricultural Chemist, were transferred temporarily to this Department for special work in connection with the analysis of the food products in Gujrat.

Strength of the Department.

597. A new post of a Lady Doctor was sanctioned for the State General Hospital but no appointment could be made before the close of the year. The strength of the Department was raised by the appointment of 2 Sub-

Assistant Surgeons, one of whom a lady was posted to Petlad, 1 District midwife and 5 compounders.

Number of Medical Institutions.

598. A new dispensary was opened at Langhnaj in the Kadi District. This brought up the total number of permanent institutions to 61 with the ratio of one institution to 33, 324 of population. Of these, 46 institutions were inspected during the year, against 34 last year.

Expenditure.

599. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 4,52,038 against Rs. 3,35,680 in the preceding year, the increase being due partly to the increase in the number of institutions and in the staff and to the enhanced prices of hospital requisites owing to war conditions. The total income realised was Rs. 64,558 against Rs. 37,595 in the previous year.

Donations.

600. Sheth Somnath Rupjidas contributed Rs. 15,000 and the District Local Board of Kadi Rs. 5,000 towards the opening of a Dispensary at Langhnaj. A donation of Rs. 1,500 was received from Bai Manibai of Sinor towards the maintenance of a Midwife at Sinor.

Contribution.

601. The Khangi Department contributed Rs. 23,416 for the maintenance of the Palace and Lalbag Dispensaries, the Military Department Rs. 10,646 for the Military Medical Institutions; the Beyt Dewasthan Fund provided Rs. 1,211 for the Beyt Dispensary and the Bechraji Dewasthan Fund Rs. 8,960 for some of the medical institutions in the Kadi District.

602. The number of patients treated during the year was 4,43,175 (1,88,921 males, 88,797 females and 1,65,457 children) as compared to 4,52,668 of the previous year. There were 4,37,889 out-door and 5,286 in-door patients. The average daily attendance of the former was 4839.53 and of the latter 319.5. Of the in-patients, 3,179 were discharged cured, 1,366 were relieved or discharged otherwise, 440 died and 301 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths among in-patients was 7.8 against 5.0 of the last year, the increase being due mostly to influenzal pneumonia. The Baroda Division showed the highest percentage as regards patients treated, *viz.* 45.4 while Kadi showed 27.2, Navsari 15.5 and Amreli 11.9.

Number of patients treated, discharged, cured etc.

603. Of the total number of patients treated, 3,59,355 were Hindus, 61,760 Mohamedans, 9,156 Parsees and 12,904 were of other castes.

Patients by caste.

604. During the year under report, 24,617 surgical operations were performed on 24,601 persons with a mortality of 0.2 % against 27,044 with a mortality of 0.1 in the year before. The decrease in the number was due to the fact that very few operations could be done during the rage of influenza. The mean number of surgical operations performed during the triennium was 24,897 against 22,197 in the preceding triennium. The average number of persons operated on during the triennial period of 1916-1919 was 24,732 with a mortality of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 21,957 with a mortality of 0.1 per cent. during the triennium of 1913-1916.

Number of operations and persons operated upon.

605. The removal of *tumours* and *cysts* accounted for 123 operations with no death against 111 operations with no death in the year 1917-18.

Nature of operations with results.

Amputations, numbered 86 with 4 deaths as compared with 51 with 8 deaths in the year 1917-18.

Operations on the *eye* numbered 486 of which 71 were of cataract, as compared with 602 including 79 for cataract in 1917-18.

Vesical Calculi were removed by Litholaplaxy in 8 cases with 2 deaths, against 9 with no death in 1917-18.

Suprapubic Lithotomy was resorted to in 20 cases with 4 deaths, against 10 with 2 deaths in 1917-18.

Perineal Lithotomy was resorted to in 5 cases with a death, against 1 with no death in 1917-18.

Abdominal operations, other than those for diseases peculiar to women, numbered 111 with 12 deaths, against 155 with 6 deaths in 1917-18; those for diseases peculiar to women numbered 23 with 4 deaths against 28 with 1 death.

Operations for the radical cure of *Hernia* numbered 23 with 3 deaths (including 7 cases of strangulated hernia with 2 deaths), against 27 with 5 deaths (Including 12 cases of strangulated hernia with 4 deaths).

Operations for *Abscesses of liver* numbered 10 with 4 deaths, against 6 with 2 deaths in 1917-18.

There were performed 89 *obstetric operations* with 4 deaths against 120 with 3 deaths in 1917-18.

5 *Caesarean sections* were performed with no death, against 6 with 1 death in 1917-18.

Prevailing diseases.

606. The most common disease, for which the patients received medical aid at the hospitals and dispensaries, are noted in the following table :—

Name of Diseases.	1918-19.	1917-18.
Malarial fever	52,509	80,482
Diseases of the skin	32,570	67,802
do do eye	49,852	48,953
do do ear	24,631	24,342
do do respiratory system...	22,716	19,111
Injuries	15,519	14,279
Diseases of the nervous system.	9,381	10,033
do do Worms...	7,894	9,426
Dyspepsia...	11,823	10,609
Rheumatic affections.	8,787	9,145
Diarrhoea...	9,468	8,904
Dysentery	6,890	5,862
Venereal diseases.	4,251	5,093
Diseases of the nose	1,486	1,567
Tubercular diseases.	1,188	1,021

Difficulty of recording influenza cases.

607. A large number of influenza cases treated outside the hospital precincts, could not be recorded as patients. At some dispensaries, even the record of cases treated at the dispensary could not be properly kept owing to sickness among the hospital staff.

(*b*) THE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Medical Staff.

608. Dr. Clifford Mayer, M. D. (London), acted as Principal Medical Officer throughout the year. Dr. P. T. Patel, M. D. (London), acted as Medical Superintendent and Second Medical Officer till 30th November 1918. There was no change of personnel in the residential staff.

609. The work of re-constructing and re-adjusting the Victoria Jubilee Ward for Women and the permanent Himatlal Maternity Ward was on hand. The building of the Paying Patients' ward and the renovating of the Countess of Dufferin Wards was still in abeyance.

Construction.

610. The average daily attendance of indoor and outdoor patients was 133.7 and 298.7 against 107.4 and 257.4 in the year 1917-18.

Average attendance of patients.

611. The number of selected major operations performed was 353 against 281 in 1917-18.

Selected operations.

612. 2,369 specimens were examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory against 2,689 in 1917-18.

Bacteriology.

613. The net expenditure of the institution excluding the amount for medicines and instruments was Rs.90,863 against Rs. 81,956 in 1917-18.

Expenditure.

(c) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

614. The total number of lunatics treated at the Asylum during the year was 97 against 84 in 1917-18. 20 were discharged cured, 16 were relieved or discharged otherwise, 18 died and 43 remained under treatment.

Number of inmates.

615. The total expenditure in connection with the institution, excluding that for medicines and instruments, was Rs.7, 581 against Rs. 7,237 in 1917-18.

Expenditure.

(*d*) The Leper Asylum.

616. The number of lepers treated at the Asylum was 157 against 160 in 1917–18; of these, 75 absconded, 20 died and 62 remained under treatment. Of the total number treated, 6 suffered from the Anaesthetic form, 10 from the mixed form and 2 were under observation.

Number of lepers treated.

617. The question of walling in the Asylum had to be further postponed on account of the abnormal conditions of the building material market.

Walling the Asylum.

618. The total expenditure of the Asylum during the year was Rs. 10,109 against Rs. 10,827 in the year 1917-18.

Expenditure.

(*e*) The Chemical Laboratory and the Medical Stores.

619. Dr. V. M. Bhatt held the charge of the Laboratory and the Stores during the year.

Charge.

620. 77 Medico-legal cases, involving the separate analysis of 427 different articles, were investigated against 91 cases in 1917-18. Besides these, there were 6 cases involving the examination of 7 miscellaneous articles against 5 cases in 1917-18. Out of 34 cases of suspected human poisoning (as against 43), poison was actually detected in 15 cases, opium being the most common among the poisons detected.

Medico-legal cases for analysis.

621. 34 samples of suspected human blood were sent to the Imperial Serologist at Calcutta human blood being detected in 32.

Serological specimens.

622. 105 samples of water were examined against 60 in the year 1917-18.

Water samples.

623. The total expenditure of the laboratory amounted to Rs. 2,143 against Rs. 2,930 in the year 1917-18; while the amount actually expended on the purchase of drugs, instruments, etc , came to Rs. 1,59,502 against 95,128, the increase being due to the purchase of large quantities of medicines during the Influenza and Cholera epidemics.

Expenditure on the Laboratory and Stores.

(f) THE CENTRAL JAIL HOSPITAL.

624. Dr. A. D. Cooper held the charge of Jail Medical Officer and Superintendent.

Charge.

625. The total number of patients treated during the year was 622 against 373 in the year 1917-18. Of the total treated, 580 were discharged cured, 11 relieved, 15 died, and 16 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Number of patients.

626. The rate of mortality among the jail population was 28.1 against 14.5 of the preceding year, the increase being due to deaths from influenzal pneumonia.

Rate of mortality.

627. 209 surgical operations were performed during the year under report (including 5 major), against 148 in the year before.

Surgical Operations.

(g) FEMALE MEDICAL RELIEF.

628. In addition to the two City Midwives, two midwives attached to the Jamnabai Dispensary also attended labour cases in the City. The total number of labour cases attended by them was 200 against 149 in 1917-18.

Labour cases in the City.

629. The work of converting the upper floor of the Jamnabai Dispensary into a maternity home for normal cases was undertaken by the P. W. Department during the year under report.

A maternity home at the Jamnabai Dispensary.

630. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of the city midwives was Rs. 1,831 against Rs. 1,222 during the previous year.

Expenditure.

631. One new post of a midwife was created for Sinor, bringing the number of district midwives to 15, but on account of difficulty in finding midwives 4 posts remained vacant during the year.

Strength of District staff.

632. The number of labour cases conducted by the district midwives was 301 as compared with 267 in the previous year.

Labour cases in the Districts.

(*h*) Ambulance, Nursing and Home Hygiene.

633. A series of lectures on Ambulance, Nursing and Hygiene were delivered by different Medical Officers and Sub-Assistant Surgeons and examinations were held in these subjects as usual. In all 133 passed these examinations in different subjects as compared with 175 in the preceding year. Of the total number of successful candidates 26 were ladies.

Lectures in Ambulance etc.

(*i*) Epidemics.

634. The total number of cholera cases recorded during the year under report was 2,152 against 60 in 1917-18 and 1,935 in 1916-17. 1,273 cases proved fatal giving a death rate of 59.1 p. c.

Cholera.

635. The table below shows the number of plague attacks and deaths in the different districts during the year under report as compared with the two preceding years:—

Plague.

Locality.	1918-19.		1917-18.		1916-17.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baroda City	3	3	2,893	2 374	14	13
Baroda District	611	455	9,160	6,250	227	149
Kadi do.	169	108	14,430	10,374	12	5
Navsari do.	173	135	2,313	1,040	811	641
Amreli do.	69	42	1,907	1,001	10	6
Total.	1,025	743	30,703	22,239	1,074	814

The percentage of deaths was 72·4 against 72-4 and 74·8 in the two preceding years respectively.

636. The number of plague-infected towns and villages was 37, against 826 in 1917-18 and 45 in the year 1916-17.

Number of towns and villages infected.

637. Preceded by a mild outbreak in June and July 1918, devastating epidemic of influenza raged throughout the whole State from September 1918 to November 1918.

Influenza.

638. The Medical Department is specially grateful to the Education Department for the immeasurable help rendered by that Department in mobilising all its staff for relief work, the Medical Department having been alone unable to cope with the enormous strain thrown upon its resources in the preparation and distribution of medicines.

Help by the Educational Department.

639. The Department wishes also to record its appreciation of the wonderful spirit of self-help and co-operation with the authorities in relief work shown by Municipalities, by private associations and individuals. Baroda city was an outstanding instance. Never in the history of any epidemic in the State was there such spontaneous and organised movement of all to carry aid to the people in their homes and such a ready response of the people to the relief measures undertaken on their behalf.

Public spirit of self-help and co-operation.

640. A special grant of one lakh of rupees was made by Government for the purchase of anti-influenza drugs and sanction was accorded for the engagement of temporary medical staff.

Special sanctions of money and staff.

641. The epidemic unfortunately spread at such a rapid rate that thousands of people died before relief could be brought to their homes. Great delay was occasioned in the supply of drugs by firms in Bombay, some of them being unable to carry out orders owing to the heavy demand from all quarters. Still it was most gratifying to note the immense good done by the distribution of the drugs as soon as they were available and the generous recognition accorded by the people to the value of the help rendered to them in such trying times. A feeling of confidence was inspired in the minds of the people regarding efficiency of medical relief and advice, which in previous epidemics was almost always met with such discouraging response.

Difficulty in procuring drugs.

642. The lesson to be derived from this epidemic throws important obligations on the State and on local bodies. The inadequacy of the number of centres for medical relief was forcibly brought home to all concerned.

Important obligations on State & Local Boards.

643. A Committee appointed by Government have indicated the minimum measures to be undertaken in opening up at least 35 new dispensaries, in adopting the five mile radius for the nearness of medical relief and in many other respects in increasing the efficiency of, and access to, medical aid for the people. These recommendations have elicited sympathetic consideration and been materially sanctioned.

Extension of village medical relief.

644. The urgent need is still outstanding for an efficient organization and co-operation of the Medical and Sanitary services for the best utilization of the medical staff available both for preventive and for curative aims.

Need of combined medical service.

B. Vital Statistics etc.

(*a*) Sanitation.

645 Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Mehta held charge of the Sanitary Commissioner's post upto the 14th December 1918 when Dr. Sumant B. Mehta relieved him and continued to hold it till the close of the year.

Charge.

646. The following duties are performed by this Office :—

Duties.

1. Annual inspection of Munipical and Vishishtha Panchayat Offices and supervision over sanitation in the whole Raj.

2. Supervision over the registration of Vital Statistics.

3. Vaccination.

4. Popularisation of Sanitation and hygiene through lectures and demonstrations.

5. Record of Meteorological Observations.

Work of the year.

647. The Officers in charge toured in all for 147 days in the districts for Inspection and other work against 188 days last year; 37 towns and 65 villages were visited against 47 towns and 75 villages last year; and necessary suggestions for sanitary improvements were made to the different Municipal and Panchayat Institutions.

A large number of lectures and homely talks and magic lantern demonstrations were given while on tour, and were attended by large appreciative audiences. Again, a series of lectures were given at Pattan and Amreli, and at the latter place, a small Sanitary Exhibition was got up and kept open for five days.

Several villages in the Sankheda Taluka were inspected by Dr. Sumant with a view to study the possibility of a healthy water supply in that Mahal.

The new reorganisation Scheme for the Sanitary Department has been sanctioned and will be in operation during the year 1919-20.

(*b*) VITAL STATISTICS.

648. A comparison is made of births and deaths in the whole State during the year of report and the previous three years in the following table :—

Number of births and deaths.

Year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births per mille of population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of population.
1915-16	63,870	47,582	31.4	23.4
1916-17	62,778	54,205	30.9	26.7
1917-18	60,861	81,188	29.9	40.0
1918-19	46,998	1,29,132	23.1	63.6

These figures show that there was a decrease of 13,863 births and an increase of 47,944 deaths as compared with the last year. The decrease in the number of births is probably due to defective registration on account of Influenza and Cholera and also to many deaths amongst women from Influenza; while the terrible increase in the number of deaths was due to the severe epidemic of Influenza at almost all places in the Raj.

Of the total number of births there were 24,803 males and 22,195 females, that is for every 100 female births 114.0 male births were registered. Similarly, of the total number of deaths, 66,508 were in males and 62,624 in females, *i. e.*, for every hundred female deaths 106.6 male deaths were registered.

649. Causes of deaths.

Causes of Deaths.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of population.
Fever	40,331	19.8
Influenza	70,718	34.8
Plague	1,031	0.5
Cholera	2,313	1.1
Small-pox	874	0.4
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	929	0.4
Cough	2,790	1.3
Pneumonia	2,049	1.0
Consumption	1,076	0.5
Injuries and Accidents	559	0.2
All other causes	6,462	3.1
Total...	1,29,132	63.6

From these figures it would appear that deaths from Influenza predominated by far over those from other diseases, while fever deaths stand second, the term "fever" including all diseases in which fever is one symptom.

(c) VACCINATION.

Compulsory Vaccination.

650. Vaccination is made permanently compulsory for the City of Baroda from last year; elsewhere in the Raj, it still continues to be optional.

Addition to the Staff.

651. During the year under report, 3 new Vaccinators have been appointed at Itola, Dangarwa, and Bhandu, one was posted to Waghodia and the Oomarpada Vaccinator has been transferred to Kamrej. There has been an increase of Rs. 5 in the contingent grant of Vaccinators for the purchase of necessary materials to be utilised in antiseptic precautions.

Number of persons Vaccinated.

652. The following table gives the number of primarily vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Persons.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-Vaccination.	
	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19	1917-18
Males.	32,415	31,154	1,216	961
Females.	30,117	29,023	271	345
Total. ...	62,532	60,177	1,487	1,306

The total number of persons operated on during the year under report was 64,019 against 61,483 in the preceding year. Thus there was an increase of 1094 operations on the whole, inspite of the Influenza epidemic.

The number of successful primary vaccinations was 59,823 and the rate of protection afforded per mille of population per annum was 29.4 against 28.5 in the preceding year, a satisfactory result of the introduction of glycerinated lymph from Belgaum in the whole State.

Vaccination fees.

653. The aggregate realization of fees charged for vaccinating children at their home amounted to Rs.346-4-0 against Rs.344-14-0 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

654. Total expenditure on account of Vaccination during the year was Rs. 25,249-0-1 against Rs. 22,962-1-0 during the previous year.

(d) Meteorological Observations.

Temparature in the Baroda City.

655. There is a second class Meteorological station in the Baroda City. The results of the readings shewed that 110.3 F. was the maximum temperature recorded in May 1919 and 43.0 F the minimum one in January 1919.

Barometer average monthly records were highest (29.994) in January 1919 and lowest (29.332) in July 1919.

656. The prevailing winds during the greater part of the year had a South westerly and North-westerly component. The average daily velocity of wind varied from 61 in January 1919 to 307 in June 1919 and the average daily velocity was 149 miles. The average daily humidity was 39 against 47 in the preceding year.

Winds.

657. The highest Temperature recorded in the year was 115 F at Kalol in the month of June 1919 and the lowest 37 F at Kalol in January 1919.

Highest and lowest Temperature in the State.

658. The highest rain-fall was 53.7 inches at Billimora and the lowest 5.79 inches at Dwarka.

Rain-fall.

(*e*) Miscellaneous.

659. The Central Sanitary Board held six meetings at which several questions of policy were discussed. A separate report of these meetings is being published.

Miscellaneous.

The post of Medical adviser to the Education Department was occupied by the Sanitary Commissioner, and the work is gradually increasing. Arrangements for opening two well furnished clinics are in progress.

660. Several courses of lectures on Sanitation were arranged and delivered to various institutions like the Officers' Training Class, and to the teachers of the local High Schools, the

Propaganda.

Secretaries of the Co-operative Societies at Mehsana and Baroda and the students of the Baroda College.

Sanitary survey.

661. A Sanitary survey was made of several villages in the Bhadran Taluka, and much valuable information was collected, which will be utilized in the current year.

The details of epidemic control are being organized and put on a sounder basis. By educational propaganda and by other strenuous work, much new ground is broken and preparations are made for organising Sanitation on a fairly satisfactory scale.

K. N. P.

MANUBHAI NANDSHANKAR.

Dewan.

INDEX.

A.

B.

B.—*contd.*

C.

D.

D—*contd.*

E.

F.

G.

H.

I.

J.

K.

K.—*contd.*

L.

M

N

O

P

R

R—*contd.*

S

T

U

V

W